The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XIII. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1902. NO. 48

LOCAL NOTES.

—W. H. Mounts, who was very ill all of last week, is again able for duty.

—The Juniata river at this point froze over last Friday morning, the first time this season.

—The protracted meeting in the U. B. church at Nebo, Shirley township, continues in progress.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., sells and recommends all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—John Postlethwaite, son of J. C. Postlethwaite, Esq., of Jewell City, Kansas, is visiting among friends in this section.

—Elijah R. Skipper, of Westmore, Luzerne county, arrived in town last Monday and is visiting among friends in this section.

—S. P. Stubbs and B. O'Connor have filled their ice houses and now all the ice houses in town are in shape for warmer weather.

—Grandmother Hertzler has been in a critical condition for several days at the home of her daughter, Mrs. S. P. Stubbs, in Mapleton.

—Mrs. Nelson Knepp, of Union township, has been critically ill for some time but at this writing her condition is somewhat improved.

—L. R. Wagner and wife and Scott Wagner, of Allegheny, have been guests of the family of Anderson Wagner's family during the past few days.

—The ground hog seems to have but one kind of weather to dispense. There is some comfort in the fact that the picnic season is only three months in the future.

—A sledding party composed of young folks from Henderson township were guests at the home of Mrs. Rachel Wright last Thursday evening. It was a merry party.

—Special services are being held every evening this week in the Presbyterian church and much interest is manifested. Sacramental services will be held next Sunday morning.

—Mr. J. E. Barr, of Altoona, and Miss Nora E. Bair, of Shade Gap, Huntingdon county, Pa., were married Monday at the Methodist Episcopal parsonage, Hollidaysburg, by Rev. A. S. Bowman.

—John W. Baith, who a few months ago moved from Altoona to Cass township, removed to Altoona week before last. He believes the Mountain city offers him better opportunities than this section affords.

—A water trough, twelve hundred feet in length, has been completed on one of the new tracks at Jackstown water station. The company is making many changes at Jackstown mention of which will be made in a future issue of the ITEM.

—There will be a "spelling bee" held at the Railroad school house on Tuesday, February 25, 1902, at 7.15 o'clock p. m. All those who are interested in school work are cordially invited to attend. The teacher requests that directors and patrons assist in preserving order.

—Rev. Joseph Gray, of Orbisonia, formerly pastor of the Mapleton M. E. church, was in town on Monday. He is conducting revival services and, not being in good health, has requested assistance from Rev. W. H. Norcross. Rev. Norcross went to Orbisonia to-day and will remain until Saturday.

—Misses Emma and Georgiana Thayer, of Parish, Oswego county, New York, arrived in Mapleton on the 8th inst. and will probably remain as guests of their sister, Mrs. B. O'Connor, until early spring. These highly intelligent ladies are always welcome and afford their sister a very great deal of pleasure.

—The second quarterly conference of this charge of the U. B. church will be held in the Mapleton church next Saturday evening. Sunday evening the presiding elder, Rev. J. I. L. Ressler, will preach after which the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. A general invitation to this service is extended.

—Thomas M. Weimer and wife, who eighteen years ago moved to North Dakota, came east the last of November on a visit. They spent some time with friends at McKeesport and subsequently came to Huntingdon where they have been during the past month. We are informed they have decided to locate permanently at Huntingdon. We gladly welcome them back to the Keystone state but are sorry they did not find it convenient to locate in Mapleton.

—The Huntingdon County Pomona Grange will meet at Marklesburg, Wednesday evening and Thursday, February 26th and 27th. The Pomonas of Blair and Bedford counties will meet the Pomona of this county at this time. The State Lecturer will be present at this session and the Pomona officers will be installed. It is desired that there be a full representation from each of the Granges in the county.

—The fourth quarterly meeting services for Cassville charge of the M. E. church will be held at Cassville Saturday and Sunday, March 1st and 2nd. Quarterly conference, Saturday, March 1st at two o'clock. Sunday morning, love feast at 9.30 o'clock and at 10.30 o'clock preaching by the presiding elder, Rev. E. M. Stevens, after which the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered and the quarterly collection lifted.

—The semi-annual convention of the P. O. S. of A., of Huntingdon county, will be held at Huntingdon next Saturday. The convention will be composed of the district president, ex-district presidents, the officers of the convention, all past presidents in good standing and three delegates from each camp. An interesting session is anticipated. The annual dues are payable at this time and officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

—Last Friday morning Miss Frances Isenberg, teacher of No. 1 school, after entering her room sat down by the stove to warm. From some cause a celluloid comb in her hair became ignited and in an instant her hair was ablaze. With rare presence of mind she dipped her hands in a basin of water and smothered the flames with her dampened hands. The comb was consumed. We are glad the damage was not more serious.

—An election for regimental officers of the Fifth Regiment, N. G. P., was held at Altoona on Monday. Rufus C. Elder, of Lewistown, was elected colonel and Major John S. Bare, of Huntingdon, lieutenant colonel. Capt. Hughes, of Indiana, was elected major to succeed Major Bare. Regimental headquarters will be removed from Altoona to Lewistown. Colonel Theodore Burchfield, of Altoona, who has been colonel of the regiment for twenty years, declined to be a candidate for re-election.

—J. G. Hicks went up to his Mill Creek farm Monday to see how things were moving and while there undertook to assist in driving some sheep out of his raspberry patch. While going through the patch he was struck in the right eye by one of the bushes. He felt considerable pain but thought it would soon pass away. He returned to Mapleton and all of Monday night the eye was very much irritated. An examination yesterday morning revealed a spine from the raspberry bush so deeply imbedded in the ball of of the eye as to make it necessary to have it cut out. The operation was performed and no serious results are anticipated.

—Alvin Barnhart, of Fulton county Pa., was arrested at Hancock, Maryland, last Sunday, charged with forging the indorsement of Adam Widemyer on a check for $133.20. He represented himself as a son of Widemyer and had the check cashed at the Hancock bank. It was his intention to use the money to defray the expenses of a honeymoon, for Sunday he was passing through Hancock en route to Morgan county, W. Va., two miles distant, to wed Anna, daughter of Peter Hovermale, when arrested. The guests and clergyman had assembled for the wedding, and when the cause of the groom's non-arrival was ascertained the bride fell in a faint.

—An appraisement on proceedings in partition of the estate of M. F. Campbell and Sarah J. Yocum, late deceased, was made in Mapleton yesterday. The appraisement amounted to fifty-one thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars ($51,666), distributed as follows: On six acres of ground at north end of ridge from Hatfield's old quarry and including store room occupied by C. H. Clark, six thousand nine hundred and sixteen dollars; on the Campbell homestead, twelve hundred and fifty dollars; on the tract embracing Rocky ridge from Hatfield's old quarry to Harbison-Walker company's line and about thirty acres of mountain land, forty-three thousand dollars; on the lease granting right of way to Mount Union Silica Brick company, five hundred dollars. The appraisers were Samuel Hatfield, John G. Gillam, A. B. Gillam, H. H. Swope, R. C. Fields and Frank O'Connor.

—The ladies of the Methodist Episcopal church will have a Martha Washington tea in J. G. Gillam's hall, Friday evening and Saturday afternoon and evening, February 21st and 22nd. Friday evening oysters, ice cream and cake will be sold as refreshments. Saturday evening from 4.30 to 7 o'clock supper will be served at reasonable price. Oysters, ice cream and cake will also be sold Saturday after 4 o'clock. Among the features will be a tea table, candy kitchen, buttermilk and cooky table and a display of fancy needle work. A cordial invitation is extended to the ladies of this neighborhood to examine the fancy work, every article of which will be sold at reasonable prices. Saturday evening at eight o'clock a fancy quilt and a slumber robe will be auctioned off to the highest bidder. The ladies solicit a liberal patronage for which they will be grateful.

—Frank M. Beckwith, of Taylor township, Centre county, shot and killed his wife at Sandy Ridge last Saturday morning. The woman had gone to Sandy Ridge, where he husband works. to visit. He wanted her to return home but she refused. He told her if she was not home by midnight of Saturday he would come back and kill her. At twelve o'clock he took his gun, told his children he was going to Sandy Ridge to kill her, and started away. He reached Sandy Ridge about four o'clock Sunday morning and about eight o'clock located her in the house of a man named Edmiston. He sought admittance which was denied him, and he then forced an entrance. She ran out as he entered and he fired twice after her. The first shot lodged in the left arm and the second in the brain. She died instantly. Sunday afternoon Beckwith was arrested by officers from Port Matilda and taken to the Bellefonte jail. They have four children, the youngest of which is aged eight years.

—Peter Longacre died at his home in Mount Union last Saturday. He was aged 67 years, 1 month and 9 days. Mr. Longacre was a native of Chester county. When he was about five years of age his parents moved to Thompsontown. When he reached manhood he was united in marriage to Mrs. Margaret Heller. To them were born three daughters and four sons. Mrs. Longacre died November 15, 1889, and January 21, 1896, Mr. Longacre married Mrs. Margaret Clinger. Soon after his first marriage Mr. Longacre moved to Mount Union where he was for a while employed with the Pennsylvania Railroad company. In 1877 he obtained employmennt in the East Broad Top yards where he continued to labor until a short time ago when ill health compelled him to give up the position. The remains were interred this afternoon at Mount Union. Mr. Longacre was a quiet, unassuming man who attended strictly to his own business. He was scrupulously honest and honorable and wherever placed he did his duty. For many years he had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and his daily life attested the sincerity of his profession.

—Our friend George W. Stever, of Cass township, called to see us last Thursday and while conversing of the business interests of the town he gave us some reminiscences of the early days of the town which were quite interesting. Among other things, he said when in 1858 it was proposed to build a school house in this part of what was then Union township the project met with strong opposition from other sections of the township. The pressuee for the school, however, was so strong from the half dozen settlers here that at last the late William Chilcott, remembered for his thrift, good judgment on most subjects, regularity of habits, honesty and punctuality, exclaimed, "Well, let them have a school building if they must have it but the only building I will vote for will be one eight by ten feet in size and that will be larger than will ever be needed." Mr. Chilcott was a member of the school board but the other members of the board outvoted him and a building of the regulation size, 21x22 feet, was erected. Within five years another of the same size was erected on the lot on which D. B. Miller now lives. Mr. Chilcott, who died in 1869 lived to see both buildings overcrowded with eager pupils. The first school building still stands in the upper end of town but the second was torn down in 1880 to make room for B. F. Godard's house, in which Mr. Miller now lives. At present the four large rooms in the school building on the hill are scarcely sufficient for the needs of the town. The present school building was erected in 1871.

The Election.

Very little interest was manifested in the election at this place yesterday and only thirty-four votes (just one-fifth of the number registered) were cast. Following is the result: Judge of election, D. B. Miller; inspectors, James Henderson (J. C. Griffin and John S. Henderson a tie); school directors, A. M. Parker and T. M. Wood; councilmen, Samuel Hatfield, W. H. Dell, R. N. McCarl; constable, James Montgomery; high constable, S. P. Stubbs; auditor, Edward Foster.

In Union township forty votes were cast at the Railroad school house and sixty in Calvin district. The election officers of Calvin are L. W. Pheasant, judge, H. H. Bumgardner and P. A. Pheasant, inspectors, and in Union George Miller, judge, Harry Foster and A. K. Miller, inspectors, and A. R. Foster, registering assessor. The township officers elected are as follows: N. Q. Wright and W. S. McClain, school directors for three years; S. H. Pheasant, school director for one year; E. S. Chilcott, justice of the peace; A. G. Wright and Miles Miller, supervisors; D. K. Coder, constable; J. E. Quarry, auditor; B. F. Mierley, township clerk.

In Mount Union much interest was manifested and three hundred and six votes were polled. Several local questions entered into the contest and in consequence there was much cutting of tickets. The result is as follows: B. E. Chilcoat, judge of election; Frank Longacre and James Y. Appleby, inspectors; J. E. Lewis, E. N. Madden and William Jamison, councilmen for three years; W. T. Sheaffer, councilman for two years; Dr. Samuel Gregory and R. M. Longacre, school directors; M. Hiney, justice of the peace; E. K. Rodgers, constable; Howard Postlethwaite, high constable; Lloyd Bayer and W. V. Fuller, auditors.

Conference for Sunday School Association Officers.

A series of conferences for county Sunday school association officers are to be held throughout the state, seven in number. The second of the series will be held in the Baptist church in Huntingdon on Wednesday, February 26th. There will be morning and afternoon sessions and will be for the purpose of studying the Sabbath School Association movement in order to enlarge its extent, increase its efficiency and add to its interest. Every county and district officer, members of the executive committees and department superintendents are urged to be at the meeting. The program follows:

No set speeches are planned for the topics indicated. The entire program is to be in the nature of a conference with from thirty to forty-five minutes given for each general subject. Everyone is urged to take part.

Morning session, 9.30—Our Association Work; Make up of Our Organization; District Work; Conventions and Institutes; Department Superintendents; The Association's Finances; Statistics; Closing Words.

Leaders for the Huntingdon meeting will be Dr. Wm. S. Ross, Mrs. J. W. Barnes, Rev. J. B. Shontz and Hugh Cork.

Delegates from the following counties are expected: Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, Centre, Clearfield, Cambria, Blair, Bedford and Fulton.

These meetings are open to the public and will be of value to all who are interested in the cause. Everybody will be welcome.

—A special to the Altoona *Tribune* Monday evening from Newton Hamilton says. "About 1.30 o'clock p. m. Monday Engineer John Patch, of Wellsville, Ohio, employed at the Juniata silica works, was engaged in oiling the line shaft at the west end of the drying house, when by some unknown cause his clothing caught in the shaft connection while the engine was running at full speed. His body was wrapped around the shaft, his legs and arms striking the braces and beams above until they were reduced to a pulp. His legs were severed at the knees, his right arm torn from its socket and the left arm torn off at the elbow. When the engine was stopped the body fell on a pile of sand below and was gathered up and Undertaker Samuel Ewing was sent for to prepare the remains for shipment to his home, where he intended going to visit his family next week. His son, who was firing the engine at the time, helped to gather up his father's remains and will accompany them back home. The works then shut down for the day and all hands went home. This is the first fatal accident since the works have been built, but several men have been badly but not seriously hurt."

Mrs. Leonard M. Dell.

Mrs. Hannah Jane Dell, wife of Leonard M. Dell, died at her home in this place at 8.30 o'clock Sunday evening, February 16, 1902, of consumption. She was aged 32 years, 3 months and 14 days.

Mrs. Dell was a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Chilcote, of Union township, and was born in Smith valley November 2, 1869. She was married to Leonard M. Dell at Huntingdon December 4, 1890. To them two children—a son and a daughter—were born, both of whom survive. She is also survived by her husband, one brother, Miles Chilcote, of Union township, and three sisters: Mrs. Jesse S. Pheasant, of Union township, Mrs. George H. Shoop, of Altoona, and Mrs. Edward Smith, of Osceola Mills. Mrs. Dell united with the Methodist Episcopal church in 1877 and lived a consistent life. When in health her place was seldom vacant in the church. Mrs. Dell was a good neighbor and was highly esteemed by all who knew her. Two or three years ago it became evident that consumption had claimed her as a victim and at times her suffering was intense. She was the subject of most tender ministrations on the part of her husband and neighbors but the hand of death was upon her. The remains were interred yesterday afternoon in Mountain View cemetery, services conducted by Rev. W. H. Norcross being held in the M. E. church. We extend sympathy to the bereaved friends.

Mr. Dell expresses his gratitude to friends and neighbors who rendered so many kindnesses to his family during the illness of his wife and were so considerate to him and his children in their bereavement.

John Savage Cresswell.

When loved ones die there is an impulse to momentarily stay the march of inevitable oblivion which awaits without exception all the inhabitants of the earth.

John S. Cresswell departed this life at his home in Philadelphia July 26, 1901. So late in becoming aware of his death is reason for lateness of this notice. He was the second son of the late Major Jacob Cresswell, of Cassville, and was born in Huntingdon, Pa., February 19, 1846. His youth was spent around Savage Forge, Tod township, and his early manhood in Cassville. He was educated at the public schools and Cassville seminary. He was my fellow student and classmate. Together we conjugated verbs and wrestled with problematic equations. The news of his death made me sorrowful. As a student he was diligent and bright; a friend faithful and true; a soldier brave and loyal as a Penna. cavalryman. He served in the war of the rebellion, a sergeant in Capt. Sam. Montgomery's Co. E, 20th P. V. C.

The cause of his death was consumption. With his family he was as loving and gentle as a mother. There survive him a son, Wilbur B., a D. D. S., in Wisconsin, and a daughter, Mrs. F. W. Coleman, of Providence, R. I., and the wife who for over thirty years was the worthy complement of his life. Alas! hers is a double sorrow now. Six months after the death of her husband her beloved son, Charles N., who had become her mainstay and dependence, was taken from her by typhoid fever. Now she broods in silence at her woe-stricken hearth over the taking away of the two idols of her household. Words, the consolation of commerce, are too feeble to heal the wounds death has made in her heart. We can hope that from across her sea of sorrow, as dark and dreary as ever storm tossed, the light may shine. May the Father of all reverses smile upon her declining years and bless them!

To John S. Cresswell I now bid an affectionate farewell! D. M. E.

Saxton, Pa., Feb. 17, 1902.

—A valuable stallion belonging to Trexler Bros. & Co., of the Paradiase Furnace farms in Tod township, this county, was loaded on a freight car at Marklesburg about a week ago and shipped to a purchaser in West Virginia. While being transferred at night on the B. & O. at Grafton, W. Va., torches in the hands of railroad men set fire to the hay and straw in the car and before the flames could be extinguished the stallion had its eyes burned out and had to be shot to end its misery. A young man by the name of Hess, who had charge of the horse, was unable to make his escape from the car and he, too, was so severly burned about the face that he has since been under the care of a physician. Our townsman, H. H. Waite, Esq., has been employed to sue the railroad company for damages growing out of the negligence of its employes.—*Globe.*

KIDNEY TROUBLES.

Mrs. Louise M. Gibson Says That This Fatal Disease is Easily Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I felt very discouraged two years ago, I had suffered so long with kidney troubles and other complications, and had taken so much medicine without relief that I began to think there was no hope for me. Life looked so good to me, but what is life without health? I wanted to be well.



MRS. LOUISE M. GIBSON.

"**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** cured me and made me well, and that is why I gladly write you this, and gladly thank you; six bottles was all I took, together with your Pills. My headache and backache and kidney trouble went, never to return; the burning sensation I had left altogether; my general health was so improved I felt as young and light and happy as at twenty."—MRS. LOUISE GIBSON, 4813 Langley Ave., Chicago, Ill.—*$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.*

If you feel that there is anything at all unusual or puzzling about your case, or if you wish confidential advice of the most experienced, write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and you will be advised free of charge. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has cured and is curing thousands of cases of female trouble.

DYSPEPSIA

Geo. S. Scally, of 75 Nassau St., New York, says: For years I have been troubled with rheumatism and dyspepsia, and I came to the conclusion to try your pills. I immediately found great relief from their use; I feel like a new man since I commenced taking them, and would not now be without them. The drowsy, sleepy feeling I used to have has entirely disappeared. The dyspepsia has left me and my rheumatism is gone entirely. I am satisfied if any one so afflicted will give Radway's Pills a trial, they will surely cure them, for I belief it all comes from the system being out of order—the liver not doing its work.

RADWAY'S PILLS

Cure all Disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Dizziness, Costiveness, Piles,

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION

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All Disorders of the LIVER.

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ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS. NY 8

A Freak of the Law of Gravity.

A paper by Major Burrow, R. E., read at the meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society, discussed a curious fact ascertained by the application of scientific methods of measurement to the survey of India, namely, that the northerly deflection of the plumb line ascribed to its attraction by the great mass of the Himalaya and the Tibetan upland, is reversed along a comparatively narrow belt between twenty-two degrees and twenty-four degrees north latitude crossing India from east to west for 1000 miles. Here the deflection is southerly, while the northerly deflection reasserts itself farther south, and is continued as far as eighteen degrees north latitude. The zone, so strangely exempted from what has been supposed to be a general law, runs across Central India from the Delta of the Ganges to that of the Indus, but well to the south of the great Gangetic plain.

Major Burrow's theory is that it follows the axis of what he calls a subterranean chain of mountains causing the greater density of the earth's crust in this particular tract. The hypothetical range would, we are at liberty to conjecture, either have foundered bodily in some great catastrophe, or subsided gradually and been submerged under alluvium and salt. The fact opens up an interesting subject for the discussion of geologists.—The Tablet.

A Clam's Queer Coin.

There is in the possession of John W. Woodward a remarkable coin, which has been examined by several local coin collectors and others in New York City, and which none have been able to find any trace of the origin of nor have any who have seen it ever seen a duplicate of it. The coin came into the possession of Mr. Woodward in a very peculiar manner.

A friend of his, who was summering in West Haven, caught one morning off the Hills homestead an immense long clam, about five inches in length. The clam was given to Mr. Woodward, who opened it. Inside he found imbedded in the muscle a hard substance which had what appeared to be a thick crust about it. This he chipped off and it revealed a coin. Polishing revealed the identity of it so far as the identity could be revealed by the coin itself and it proved to have on the face the head of the late Queen Victoria. Around the edge were the words "Victoria Regina," and at the bottom the date, "1853." The reverse showed a woman seated in a chair before a table, and about the edge were the words, "Keep Your Temper." The figure in the chair bears a striking resemblance to the likeness of the Queen on the opposite side. The piece is slightly smaller than a Canadian quarter, and seems to be made of bronze.—New Haven Leader.

A Progressive Rajah.

His highness the Rajah of Cochin is really wonderfully progressive. The official Gazette of the Cochin State gives notice that the document's bearing the Rajah's sign manual, such as sanction of legislative enactments, sanction of expenditure, leases of State lands, etc., which have heretofore been written on palm leaves, will henceforth be written on hand-made paper.—Madras Mail.

Best For the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

A farmer near Lenox, S. D., shot a pelican that measured eight feet and four inches from tip to tip of its wings.



DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: The Work Nearest at Hand—Put Your Religion Into Practice—Be Grateful For God's Common Blessings—Revenue of Spiritual Strength.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage advises us to do our best in the spheres where we are placed and not wait to serve God in resounding position; text, I Corinthians x, 31, "Whether, therefore, ye eat or drink or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God."

When the apostle in this text sets forth the idea that so common an action as the taking of food and drink is to be conducted to the glory of God, he proclaims the importance of religion in the ordinary affairs of our life. In all ages of the world there has been a tendency to set apart certain days, places and occasions for worship, and to think those were the chief realms in which religion was to act. Now, holy days and holy places have their importance. They give opportunity for special performance of Christian duty and for regaling of the religious appetite, but they cannot take the place of continuous exercise of faith and prayer. In other words, a man cannot be so much of a Christian on Sunday that he can afford to be a worldling all the rest of the week. If a steamer put out for Southampton and go one day in that direction and the other six days in other directions, how long before the steamer will get to Southampton? It will never get there. And, though a man may seem to be voyaging heavenward during the holy Sabbath day, if during the following six days of the week he is going toward the world and toward the flesh and toward the devil how long will it take him to reach the peaceful harbor of heaven. You cannot eat so much at the Sabbath banquet that you can afford religious abstinence the other six days. Heroism and princely behavior on great occasions are no apology for lack of right demeanor in circumstances insignificant and inconspicuous. The genuine Christian life is not spasmodic; does not go by fits and starts. It toils on through heat and cold, up steep mountains and along dangerous declivities, its eye on the everlasting hills crowned with the castles of the blessed. I propose to plead for an everyday religion.

In the first place we want to bring the religion of Christ into our conversation. When a dam breaks and two or three villages are overwhelmed or an earthquake in South America swallows a whole city, then people begin to talk about the uncertainty of life, and they imagine that they are engaged in positively religious conversation. No. You may talk about these things and have no grace of God at all in your heart. We ought every day to be talking religion. If there is anything glad about it, anything beautiful about it, anything important about it, we ought to be continuously discussing.

I have noticed that men just in proportion as their Christian experience is shallow talk about funerals and graveyards and tombstones and deathbeds. The real, genuine Christian man talks chiefly about this life and the great eternity beyond and not so much about the insignificant pass between these two residences.

And yet how few circles there are where the religion of Jesus Christ is welcome. Go into a circle even of Christian people, where they are full of joy and hilarity, and talk about Christ or heaven and everything is immediately silenced. As on a summer day when the forests are full of life, chatter, chirrup and carol—a mighty chorus of bird harmony, every tree branch an orchestra—if a hawk appear in the sky, every voice stops and the forests are still.

Just so I have seen a lively religious circle silenced on the appearance of anything like religious conversation. No one had anything to say save perhaps some old patriarch in the corner of the room, who really thinks that something ought to be said under the circumstances; so he puts one foot over the other and heaves a long sigh and says, "Oh, yes; that's so, that's so!"

My friends, the religion of Jesus Christ is something to talk about with a glad heart. It is brighter than the sunshine. Do not go around groaning about your religion when you ought to be singing it or talking it in cheerful tones of voice. How often it is that we find men whose lives are utterly inconsistent who attempt to talk religion and always make a failure of it! My friends, we must live religion or we cannot talk it. If a man is cranky and cross and uncongenial and hard in his dealings and then begins to talk about Christ and heaven, everybody is repelled by it. Yet I have heard such men say in whining tones, "We are miserable sinners," "The Lord bless you," "The Lord have mercy on you," their conversation interlarded with such expressions which mean nothing but canting, and canting is the worst form of hypocrisy. If we have really felt the religion of Christ in our hearts, let us talk it, and talk it with an illuminated countenance, remembering that when two Christian people talk God gives special attention and writes down what they say: Malachi iii, 16, "Then they that feared the Lord spoke often one to another, and the Lord hearkened and heard it, and a book of remembrance was written."

Again, I remark, we must bring the religion of Christ into our employments. "Oh," you say, "that is very well if a man handle large sums of money or if he have an extensive traffic, but in the humble work in life that I am called to the sphere is too small for the action of such grand, heavenly principles." Who told you so? Do you not know that God watches the faded leaf on the brook's surface as certainly as He does the path of a blazing sun? And the moss that creeps up the side of the rock makes as much impression upon God's mind as the waving tops of Oregon pine and Lebanon cedar, and the alder, crackling under the cow's hoof, sounds as loud in God's ear as the snap of a world's conflagration. When you have anything to do in life, however humble it may seem to be, God is always there to help you to do it.

If your work is that of a fisherman, then God will help you, as He helped Simon when He dragged Gennesaret. If your work is drawing water then He will help you, as when He talked at the well curb to the Samaritan woman. If you are engaged in the custom house, He will lead you as He led Matthew sitting at the receipt of customs.

A religion that is not good in one place is not worth anything in another place. The man who has only a day's wages in his pocket as certainly needs the guidance of religion as he who rattles the keys of a bank and could abscond with a hundred thousand dollars.

There are those prominent in the churches who seem to be on public occasions very devout who do not put the principles of Christ's religion into practice. They are the most inexorable of creditors. They are the most grasping of dealers. They are known as sharpers on the street. They fleece every sheep they can catch. A country merchant comes in to buy spring or fall goods, and he gets into the store of one of these professed Christian men who have really no grace in their hearts, and he is completely swindled. He is so overcome that he cannot get out of town during the week. He stays in town over Sunday, goes into some church to get Christian consolation, when what is his amazement to find that the very man who hands him the poor box in the church is the one who relieved him of his money! But never mind; the deacon has his black coat on now. He looks solemn and goes home, talking about "the blessed sermon." If the wheat in the churches should be put into a hopper, the first turn of the crank would make the chaff fly, I tell you. Some of these men are great sticklers for gospel preaching. They say: "You stand there in bands and surplice and gown and preach—preach like an angel—and we will stand out here and attend to business. Don't mix things. Don't get business and religion in the same bucket. You attend to your matters, and we will attend to ours." They do not know that God sees every cheat they have practiced in the last six years; that He can look through the iron wall of their fireproof safe; that He has counted every dollar they have in their pocket, and that a day of judgment will come. These inconsistent Christian men will sit on the Sabbath night in the house of God singing at the close of the service, "Rock of ages cleft for me," and then when the benediction is pronounced shut the pew door and say as they go out: "Goob-bye, religion. I'll be back next Sunday."

And I have to tell you, O Christian men, if you cannot apply the principles of Christ's religion on a small scale you will never be able to apply them on a large scale. If you cannot contend successfully against these small sorrows that come down single handed, what will you do when the greater disasters of life come down with thundering artillery, rolling over your soul?

Again, we must bring the religion of Christ into our commonest blessings. When the autumn comes and the harvests are in and the governors make proclamations, we assemble in churches and we are very thankful. But every day ought to be a thanksgiving day. We do not recognize the common mercies of life. We have to see a blind man led by his dog before we begin to bethink ourselves of what a grand thing it is to have undimmed eyesight. We have to see some wounded man hobbling on his crutch or with his empty coat sleeve pinned up before we learn to think what a grand thing God did for us when He gave us healthy use of our limbs. We are so stupid that nothing but the misfortunes of others can rouse us up to our blessings. As the ox grazes in the pasture up to its eye in clover, yet never thinking who makes the clover, and as the bird picks up the worm from the furrow, not knowing that it is God who makes everything from the animalcule in the sod to the seraph on the throne, so we go on eating, drinking and enjoying, but never thanking, or seldom thanking, or, if thanking at all, with only half a heart.

I compared our indifference to the brute, but perhaps I wronged the brute. I do not know but that, among its other instincts, it may have an instinct by which it recognizes the divine hand that feeds it. I do not know but that God is, through it, holding communication with what we call "irrational creation." The cow that stands under the willow by the watercourse chewing its cud looks very thankful, and who can tell how much a bird means by its song? The aroma of the flowers smells like incense, and the mist arising from the river looks like the smoke of a morning sacrifice. Oh, that we were as responsive! Yet who thanks God for the water that gushes up in the well, and that foams in the cascade, and that laughs over the rocks, and that patters in the showers, and that claps its hands in the sea? Who thanks God for the air, the fountain of life, the bridge of sunbeams, the path of sound, the great fan on a hot summer's day? Who thanks God for this wonderful physical organism, this sweep of the vision, this chime of harmony struck into the ear, this soft tread of a myriad delights over the nervous tissue, this rolling of the crimson tide through artery and vein, this drumming of the heart on our march to immortality? We take all these things as a matter of course.

But suppose God should withdraw these common blessings! Your body would become an inquisition of torture, the cloud would refuse rain, every green thing would crumple up, and the earth would crack open under your feet. The air would cease its healthful circulation, pestilence would swoop, and every house would become a place of skulls. Streams would first swim with vermin and then dry up, and thirst and hunger and anguish and despair would lift their sceptres. Oh, compare such a life as that with the life you live with your families! Is it not time that, with every action of your life we began to acknowledge these everyday mercies? "Whether ye eat or drink or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God." Do I address a man or a woman who has not rendered to God one single offering of thanks?

I was preaching one Thanksgiving Day and announced my text—"Oh, give thanks unto the Lord, for He is good, for His mercy endureth forever." I do not know whether there was any blessing on the sermon or not, but the text went straight to a young man's heart. He said to himself as I read the text: "'Oh, give thanks unto the Lord, for He is good'— Why, I have never rendered Him any thanks! Oh, what an ingrate I have been!" Can it be, my brother, that you have been fed by the good hand of God all these days, that you have had clothing and shelter and all the never offered your heart to God? Oh, let beneficient surroundings, and yet have a sense of the divine goodness shown you in everyday blessings melt your heart, and if you have never before uttered one earnest note of thanksgiving let this be the day which shall hear you sing! What I say to one I say to all. Take this practical religion I have recommended into your everyday life. Make every day a Sabbath and every meal a sacrament and every room you enter a holy of holies. We all have work to do; let us be willing to do it. We all have sorrows to bear; let us cheerfully bear them. We all have battles to fight; let us courageously fight them. If you want to die right, you must live right. Negligence and indolence will win the hiss of everlasting scorn, while faithfulness will gather its garlands and wave its sceptre and sit upon its throne long after this earth has put on ashes and eternal ages have begun their march. You go home today and attend to your little sphere of duties. I will go home and attend to my little sphere of duties. Every one in his own place. So our every step in life shall be a triumphal march, and the humblest footstool on which we are called to sit will be a conqueror's throne.

[Copyright, 1902, L. Klopsch.]

Norway owns 325 different submarine cables, but their combined length is only 324 miles.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR FEBRUARY 23.

Subject: The Arrest of Stephen, Acts vi., 1-15—Golden Text, Matt. x., 28—Memory Verses, 7, 8—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

1. "In those days." This phrase was used to mark an indefinite period. In Matt. 3: 1 it implies a number of years, while in Acts 1: 15 it marks a period of only a few days. The events of this lesson occurred just before the death of Stephen, which was only a short time before the conversion of Saul. "Was multiplied." Was becoming numerous. "A murmuring." A complaint. The ground for the complaint was that partiality had been shown in the distribution of the common fund.

2. "The twelve." The apostles. Matthias was now one of their number. It seems that up to this time the apostles had attended to this matter. "Called the multitude." As soon as they were informed of the complaints they immediately called the whole church together and proposed a plan by which these temporal interests could be conserved. "Not reason." "It is not fit." R. V. It is not the proper thing to do. "Forsake the word of God" (R. V.) To leave the higher functions to which we have been called. "And serve tables." That is, to attend to the business duties of the church.

3. "Look ye out." Choose. Here we see an organized, working church. The apostles took the wise course in order to allay any suspicion that they were showing partiality or desired to control the affairs of the church. "From among you" (R. V.) That is, from among the Grecians and Hebrews, that there may be justice done, and no further cause of complaint. "Seven men." Seven was a sacred number among the Hebrews and denoted completeness.

4. "Continually to prayer." The original expression here used denotes intense and persevering application to a thing, or unwearied effort in it. Even apostles could not live without prayer. "Ministry of the word." The preaching of the gospel. It is by "the foolishness of preaching" that the world is to be saved. The minister who does not pray much will be a failure spiritually.

5. "The saying pleased." There was no thought of neglecting any one, and the whole body of the disciples rejoiced that a remedy had been proposed. "Stephen." A man in every way qualified to fill the office. He nobly defended the cause of the Lord Jesus and had the honor of being the first Christian martyr. "Philip." In chapter 8: 5 we hear of Philip as a preacher in Samaria, and he is probably the same as "Philip the evangelist" mentioned in chapter 21: 8. Of the other five nothing is known outside of this passage. "Nicolas." That Nicolas was the founder of the sect mentioned in Rev. 2: 6 is a conjecture without proof.

6. "Set before the apostles." The people chose the men, but the apostles confirmed the selection. This implied a veto power. "Prayed." The apostles prayed for these persons that they might be qualified to fill the position to which they had been called. "Laid their hands." This was a symbol of the impartation of the gifts and graces which they needed to qualify them for their office.

7. "Increased." That is, was more widely spread now that the apostles were freed from secular cares, and left to give themselves unto the ministry of the word. The prosperity referred to shows that perfect harmony had been restored. "A great company," etc. This was the crowning triumph of the gospel.

8. "And Stephen." Very little is known of the history of Stephen. It is thought that he was one of Peter's converts on the day of Pentecost. "Full of grace and power" (R. V.) He was filled with the Holy Spirit and had power, (1) as a great resoner and (2) to work miracles. "Did." "He was a man of deeds." "Wonders." This is one of the words used in the New Testament to denote miracles. "Miracles"—"Signs." R. V. "He wrought miracles, principally, no doubt, in cases of sickness and suffering."

9. "There arose certain." Stephen excited the envy and jealousy of the unbelieving Jews, not only by the wonders and miracles which he wrought, and which won distinction for him, but also by his gifts of knowledge and eloquence which he employed in bearing witness for Christ. They became excited, addressed him personally, and engaged in discussion or debates with him. They were Hellenistic Jews, and had previously known Stephen, who was very probably a Hellenist himself. "Libertines"—"Freed men." Roman captives who had been given their liberty. Many of these had returned to Judea and they had a synagogue of their own in Jerusalem. "Tacitus speaks of 10,000 Libertine Jews." The Talmudists say there were 460 synagogues in Jerusalem. "Cyrenians." Cyrene was the chief city in North Africa, and a great Jewish colony. Numbers of Jews were settled there, and are said by Josephus to have been a fourth part of the inhabitants of the city. These Jews also had a synagogue. "Alexandrians." The Talmud specially mentions the synagogue of the Jews who came from Alexandria, in which city about 100,000 Jews resided. They were the most learned of their race. "Cilicia." Paul's native province. "Asia." This was the Roman province in Asia Minor, and not the "grand division."

10. "Not able to resist." Not that they owned that they had failed to sustain their position, and thereby submitted to the truth, but that they could adduce no arguments possessing any force in opposition to the wisdom and the Spirit wherewith he spake.

11. "Suborned men." Privately bribed and instructed. "Against Moses." Stephen taught that the old dispensation was in decay, and that the temple must pass away. "Against God." This must refer to the supreme dignity and authority which Stephen claimed for Christ.

12. "They stirred up the people." At this time the whole Jewish people were in a state of ill-suppressed frenzy and most sensitive jealousy for the honor of the Mosaic institutions—feelings which broke out in constant revolts against the Roman power. This accusation was therefore the most likely one they could have pitched upon to stir up ill will. "Caught him." Without law or form of justice the people and magistrates rushed on the good man, seized him and brought him to a council that was ready for every evil work. "The council." The Sanhedrin.

13. "False witnesses." Their falseness consisted in the perverted turns which they gave to the words of Stephen.

15. "All—saw his face." All eyes turned upon Stephen. As he had been inspired by the Spirit in his arguments, so now, in the hour of trial, the Spirit shone out upon his face, to testify of his presence within. "Of an angel." God's people shine brightest in severe trials.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, will investigate the charges of customs abuses in New York City.

The Industrial Commission recommended the abandonment of general property taxation by the States and the raising of revenue by taxation of corporations, inheritances and incomes.

The House unanimously adopted a resolution favoring the popular election of United States Senators.

Medals of honor and certificates of merit were awarded to eighty-nine officers and men of the army for distinguished conduct in Cuba, China and the Philippines.

President Roosevelt abandoned his proposed trip to Charleston on account of his son's illness.

Two hundred and eighty clerks in the Census Bureau were dismissed on account of the gradual completion of the work.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

A strong insurgent post was captured near Calamba, Laguna Province, P. I. A number of rifles, bolos and six typewriting machines fell into the hands of the Americans.

A brother of Malvar, the insurgent leader, was captured in the Philippines. He was chief surgeon of the Batangas insurgents.

Troops will remain in Cuba at four points to be acquired from the Cuban Government for American naval stations.

General Chaffee is drawing up elaborate plans for the establishment of a permanent military post in Manila.

DOMESTIC.

Elsie A. Taylor, of Rochester, Pa., committed suicide by swallowing creosote. Her room was decorated with pictures of the Biddle boys, and it is alleged she had been crazy on the subject since the Biddles were killed.

A premature blast near Duhring, W. Va., killed two men.

The great shops in Springfield, Ohio, owned by Senator Fairbanks, and which housed a dozen large industries, were destroyed by fire, the loss being more than $1,000,000.

George H. Greenleaf, a pauper inmate of the Merrimack County (N. H.) Almshouse, was found guilty of the murder in the first degree of Mrs. Nancy Jane Folsom, of Boscawen.

The gift of a large tract of land in the suburbs of Baltimore, Md., as a site for Johns Hopkins University, was announced.

John Roesel, Jr., and young wife, at New York City, discouraged by poverty and illness, together committed suicide.

Illinois Food Commissioner found four slaughter-houses in Chicago that kill disabled and diseased horses and mules and sold the meat for food.

A fifteen-ton rock fell on a train in Arkansas. Seven passengers were killed.

During the absence of her mother, Mrs. Levin A. Catts, at Millboro, Del., her five-year-old daughter was burned to death.

The upper Ohio River was entirely closed to navigation by heavy ice.

Rather than face charges against him, Bartholomew F. Clune, a New York City policeman, killed himself.

A discharged employe, William Sylvester, killed Master Mechanic Burton, of the Seaboard Air Line shops, at Fernandina, Fla.

The town of Wapella, Ill., was almost wiped out by fire. The greater part of the business district and many residences were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $300,000.

A Lehigh Valley pier at Jersey City, N. J., caught fire, its contents and near by shipping being damaged $500,000.

FOREIGN.

The Farmers' Alliance at Berlin condemned the pending tariff bill.

The Right Rev. Henry Brougham Bousfield, Bishop of Pretoria, South Africa, is dead. He was born in 1832.

A thousand deaths a day is the plague mortality in the Punjab, India.

In a riot in Trieste troops fired on a mob of strikers, killing six and wounding twenty.

An official statement was given out at St. Petersburg declaring that the Anglo-Japanese alliance was agreeable to Russia, as it stood for the principles first established by Russia, namely, the integrity of China and Korea.

M. Santos-Dumont was caught in a squall while sailing in his airship over the Bay of Monaco, and, fearing an explosion, ripped open the envelope and descended to the water, whence he was rescued.

The town of Shamaka, in the Trans-Caucasus, was completely destroyed by an earthquake.

The inhabitants of the Danish West Indies were reported to be dissatisfied with the treaty of cession.

Lord Cranborne, in the British Parliament, stated that Lord Pauncefote's proposal on April 14, 1898, in regard to intervention in the Spanish-American conflict was not pursuant to instruction from his Government, which, when informed of the action, declared it injudicious, and declined to indorse it.

The freedom of the city of London was presented to Joseph Chamberlain, who outlined the British policy in regard to the Boer war and the colonies loyal to the crown.

Lord Rosebery, addressing Liverpool Liberals, declared he would never grant an independent Parliament in Dublin.

Value of the Giraffe Skin.

A good giraffe skin is worth from $10 to $25 in Africa to-day, and much more in Europe or America. On their hunting trips ten or fifteen years ago it was a common matter for one hunter to kill forty or fifty of these graceful animals in one day. And it is now discovered hunters were not wanting, for the giraffe is getting more and more scarce; soon it is feared it will become extinct, as many other animals have done after being excessively pursued.

The total number of medical practitioners in Great Britain and Ireland is 36,788, an increase of 404 within a year.

Lots of fellows get cold feet waiting for dead men's shoes.

Muscular Soreness.

As the result of over-exertion and exposure to heat and cold, or from whatever cause, may be treated successfully by the timely application of St. Jacobs Oil. A thorough rubbing is necessary. The Oil should be applied vigorously for at least twenty minutes, two or three times daily, when all pain, soreness, stiffness will be removed in twenty-four hours. It will also strengthen and harden the muscles. Football players, gymnasts and all athletes will find St. Jacobs Oil superior to any other remedy for outward application, for the reason that its action is more rapid and its effect permanent. Thousands of people all over the world use and recommend St. Jacobs Oil for muscular soreness. A twenty-five-cent bottle is quite sufficient to prove its efficacy. In cases where muscular soreness is complicated with any disease which requires an alterative Vogeler's Curative Compound should be taken. This prepared by the proprietors of St. Jacobs Oil, Baltimore, Md., who will send a sample free on application.

California has almost a monopoly of the cultivation of apricots in the United States.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not spot, streak or give your goods an unevenly dyed appearance. Sold by all druggists.

It's better to be a back number than not to be numbered at all.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The man who can't pay his hatter plunges head first into debt.

Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 20.—The activity at the laboratory of the Garfield Tea Co. is further evidence of the popularity of their preparations; over Three Million Families used Garfield Remedies last year! This vast public approval speaks well for the remedies. They are: Garfield Tea, Garfield Headache Powders, Garfield-Tea Syrup, Garfield Relief Plasters, Garfield Belladonna Plasters, Garfield Digestive Tablets and Garfield Cold Cure.

The most certain feature of a sure thing is its uncertainty.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

One way for a girl to dampen a young man's ardor is to throw him overboard.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children
Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home, in New York. Cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 30,000 testimonials. At all druggists, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmstead, LeRoy, N. Y.

If poverty is not a crime, why is it punished with starvation?

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

British America is about 300,000 square miles greater than the United States.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

It's the reckless people who are usually wrecked.

Mme. Beniot's Russian Depilatory
Instantaneously Removes
SUPERFLUOUS HAIR


MARRED BEAUTY.

without torturing, blistering, discoloring or leaving any blotch, signs or other ill effect on the skin. It is an effective, instantaneous, harmless remedy.
Send for Booklet giving full information.
MME. BENOIT,
2 East 42d Street,
New York City.
Please mention this paper.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

150 Kinds for 16c.



It is a fact that Salzer's vegetable and flower seeds are found in more gardens and on more farms than any other in America. There is reason for this. We own and operate over 5000 acres for the production of our choice seeds. In order to induce you to try them we make the following unprecedented offer:

For 16 Cents Postpaid

20 kinds of rarest luscious radishes,
12 magnificent earliest melons,
16 sorts glorious tomatoes,
25 peerless lettuce varieties,
12 splendid beet sorts,
65 gorgeously beautiful flower seeds,

in all 150 kinds positively furnishing bushels of charming flowers and lots and lots of choice vegetables, together with our great catalogue telling all about Teosinte and Pea Oat and Bromus and Speltz, onion seed at 60c. a pound, etc., all only for 16c. in stamps. Write to-day.

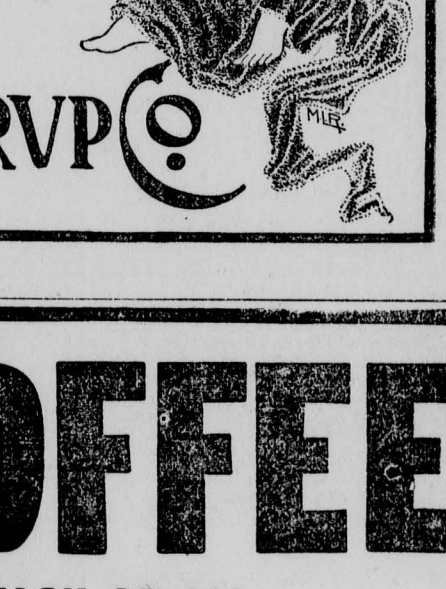
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.,
La Crosse, Wis.

WOMAN'S GENTLE NATURE CALLS FOR GENTLE TREATMENT

Delicately formed and gently reared, women will find, in all the seasons of their lives, as maids or wives or mothers, that the one simple, wholesome remedy which acts gently and pleasantly and naturally, and which may be used with truly beneficial effects, under any conditions, when the system needs a laxative—is—Syrup of Figs. It is well known to be a simple combination of the laxative and carminative principles of plants with pleasant, aromatic liquids, which are agreeable and refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system when its gentle cleansing is desired.

Many of the ills from which women suffer are of a transient nature and do not come from any organic trouble and it is pleasant to know that they yield so promptly to the beneficial effects of Syrup of Figs, but when anything more than a laxative is needed it is best to consult the family physician and to avoid the old-time cathartics and loudly advertised nostrums of the present day. When one needs only to remove the strain, the torpor, the congestion, or similar ills, which attend upon a constipated condition of the system, use the true and gentle remedy—Syrup of Figs—and enjoy freedom from the depression, the aches and pains, colds and headaches, which are due to inactivity of the bowels.

Only those who buy the genuine Syrup of Figs can hope to get its beneficial effects and as a guarantee of the excellence of the remedy the full name of the company—California Fig Syrup Co.—is printed on the front of every package and without it any preparation offered as Syrup of Figs is fraudulent and should be declined. To those who know the quality of this excellent laxative, the offer of any substitute, when Syrup of Figs is called for, is always resented by a transfer of patronage to some first-class drug establishment, where they do not recommend, nor sell false brands, nor imitation remedies. The genuine article may be bought of all reliable druggists everywhere at 50 cents per bottle.



CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

My Hair

"I had a very severe sickness that took off all my hair. I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor and it brought all my hair back again."
W. D. Quinn, Marseilles, Ill.

One thing is certain,—Ayer's Hair Vigor makes the hair grow. This is because it is a hair food. It feeds the hair and the hair grows, that's all there is to it. It stops falling of the hair, too, and always restores color to gray hair.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address,
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Capsicum Vaseline

Put up in Collapsible Tubes.

A Substitute for and Superior to Mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and sciatica.

We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints.

A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the best of all your preparations."

Price, 15 cents, at all druggists, or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail.

No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

CHEESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO.,
17 State Street, New York City.

LION COFFEE

A LUXURY WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.



Watch our next advertisement.

"LION HEADS."

Lion Heads, Lion Heads
They are all the rage at present.
Lion Heads, Lion Heads,
Clipping them is task that's pleasant.
Cut from LION COFFEE WRAPPERS,
They of woman's heart are trappers,
Also tempt a host of papas,
They are being clipped incessant!

Lion Heads, Lion Heads—
What a value they are meaning!
Lion Heads, Lion Heads
Women have to them a leaning.
LION COFFEE is excelling
Every other kind now selling,
Millions are its praises telling—
Praises ever intervening!

Lion Heads, Lion Heads,
Useful presents representing,
Lion Heads, Lion Heads,
Bring the best of man's inventing.
Goods that are experimental,
Useful, needful, ornamental,
For domestic tastes parental,
Earning them brings no repenting!

Lion Heads, Lion Heads,
Coupons always worth the saving,
Lion Heads, Lion Heads
Bringing gifts for which you're craving.
Lion Coffee has no glazing,
Lion Coffee folks are praising,
Banner of good health is raising—
Over all who use it, waving.

Just try a package of **LION COFFEE** and you will understand the reason of its popularity.

WOOLSON SPICE CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

KNIGHTSVILLE.

Our villagers have stored some fine ice.

Much lime has been shipped through this place from Three Springs during the last month.

'Squire Crotsley has three very fine Chester White hogs. The 'Squire is noted for raising good hogs.

A wedding in this place will be one of the events in the near future, although there are many slips between the cup and lip.

D. F. Shope, owner of what is now known as the "Klondike farm," has an eye to business as he has been hauling manure all winter from Saltillo to said farm.

Married—At the residence of George Keith, in Clay township, February 13, 1902, by J. M. Drake, J. P., S. B. Keith and Miss Lillie F. Smith, both of Cromwell township.

Ephraim Black is putting logs together for Wible Brothers' sawmill, preparatory measures for a new barn. We are told that M. S. Bowman will be the sawyer, a very good choice as M. S. has had considerable experience in saw milling.

The unwritten history of this locality seems to be awakening an interest and this is an important element in education—local history and geography. Therefore we shall endeavor to pen in an imperfect manner a few paragraphs. Our village is situated almost due west of Hooper's Gap in Jack's mountain. Mr. Hooper's residence was within a few rods of the mouth of the gap, adjacent to a large spring of mountain water. North of his house beyond the stream that flows out of the gap is one of the finest sulphur springs in the county. The analysis of its water we do not have at hand, however it has been taken years ago and found to be as above stated. The stream flowing out of the gap is formed by two large mountain springs which form the head waters of Roaring run. Hooper's gap has a romantic history of itself. Jacob Hare, the man after whom the valley takes its name, had a path through this gap from his home in the valley to Aughwick. The gap was also an outlet for hunters to bring down the game which they killed. Your correspondent saw three deer in one day brought through said gap and several bears at different times, and later on bark and saw timber, hoop poles, posts and paper wood. Without a doubt the next will be ganister rock and time alone can tell what else. A byroad leads through the gap from the village to Hill valley by way of the McConnaughey farm, now known as the Butler place.

LATTA GROVE.

Cold weather, thermometer down to zero.

Ora Querry and George Lynn are cutting wood for M. Stever.

Frank Stever is on the sick list. Dr. Hamilton is attending him.

Kinmels, of Saltillo, have two teams hauling lumber out of wild cat hollow.

Miss Retta Lynn is able to get to church after a painful time with her sprained ankle.

If any person wants to see or buy a white weasel hide it will be found at Latta Grove.

Mrs. Austin Green, in company with Mrs. Lavina Bowman, of Cassville, spent a few days in the valley.

We are glad to see Mrs. D. H. Walker at church. She had been confined to her room with rheumatism for some time.

We was glad to meet Wesley Kean at church and take him by the hand. Wesley looks well since he has returned from the south.

J. E. Querry has moved his sawmill on A. Luther Smith's land and will cut a bill of barn lumber. David Dell and son, Alva, are chopping the logs.

Last week one night there were three bears at Clarence Querry's corn crib. Elmer Bowman and Alva Dell went on the hunt of them and tracked them up the Kettle Gap on top of Jack's mountain but gave up the chase on the account of not snow enough.

TODD.

Miss Emma McNeal is visiting relatives and friends in Johnstown.

The sledding is getting thin in places but the prospects are good for more to come.

Wm. McNeal, of Johnstown, is home spending some time with his parents at this place.

There was a sled load of our young people went to Cole's valley to protracted meeting on Sunday night.

The Trough Creek Grange held a public meeting on Saturday afternoon. It was well attended and all enjoyed themselves.

Dentist H. R. Brightbill, of Saxton, and Dr. W. A. Taylor, of Broad Top City, were in our valley one day last week on professional business.

Mrs. Ann Elias, commonly known as "Aunt Ann," who was formerly of this place but who is spending the winter with her daughter in Philipsburg, is lying ill with pneumonia. We hope for her speedy recovery.

While J. W. Chilcote wore a broad smile a few days ago because a boy came to his home to stay, S. E. Rickabaugh has the pleasure of saying that if no one thought worth while to send him a valentine his wife presented him with a girl baby.

MARKLESBURG.

An old fashioned winter sure.

Sledding parties are numerous and our young people are gay and happy.

Stock and farm implements are commanding good prices at our public sales.

John Fenstemaker and John Greaser with their families left on Monday for Lisbon, Iowa.

Rev. Weise is having a very interesting meeting at Watson Chapel. There have been a number of conversions.

Samuel Weller has secured employment with the Westinghouse people. His family will join him the first of March.

The writer regrets very much that he did not have the pleasure of attending the farmers' institute at Calvin. To have heard the different discussions and to meet with old time friends would have been to him a treat indeed.

This is election day, the day on which every American citizen should be the equal of every other man no matter what may be his position in life. And yet, how many to-day will barter manhood, principal, character, yea permit themselves to be sold as merchandise for a pittance. Sad, indeed, that man will put the paltry dollar above right and honor.

Clerk's Wise Suggestion.

"I have lately been much troubled with dyspepsia, belching and sour stomach," writes M. S. Mead, leading pharmacist of Attleboro, Mass. "I could eat hardly anything without suffering several hours. My clerk suggested I try Kodol Dyspepsia Cure which I did with most happy results. I have had no more trouble and when one can go to eating mince pie, cheese, candy and nuts after such a time, their digestion must be pretty good. I endorse Kodol Dyspepsia Cure heartily." You don't have to diet. Eat all the good food you want but don't overload the stomach. Kodo. Dyspepsia Cure digests your food. W. H Spangler, J. L. Houck.

These Remember The Poor Printer.

Since February 6, 1902, the following subscriptions have been received at this office:

Mrs. Ida Ervin	Nov. 1, '97
R. N. McCarl	April 10, '03
C. M. Goodman	March 4, '01
Newton Carothers	March 25, '01
S. P. Pheasant	Jan. 13, '04
J. C. Curfman	Dec. 5, '02
Charles Utts	Feb. 12, '03
George A. Curfman	Feb. 10, '03
M. L. Rex	March 1, '02
R. C. Fields	April 10, '02
J. S. Henderson	Sept. 10, '01
M. S. Greenland	July 18, '02
Miss Frances Isenberg	Dec. 17, '02
Esten Roland	July 28, '03
Mrs. S. H. Pheasant	July 23, '02
G. W. Stever	Sept. 3, '02
E. E. Bell	July 1, '02
J. L. Stever	Jan. 16, '03
J. Q. Dell	April 10, '03
George H. Shoop	Feb. 6, '03
G. W. Diggins	Feb. 7, '02
Matilda D. Chilcott	Aug. 9, '02
Mrs. Daniel Parsons	Feb. 27, '02

Local Institute.

A local institute will be held at the Lincoln schoolhouse in Union township on the afternoon of February 22, 1902. Following is the programme:

Saturday afternoon, 1 o'clock.—Singing by audience; address of welcome, J. E. Querry; response, David Sloan; singing; recitation, Miss Edna Dell; topic, "What Makes a Successful Teacher?" J. G. Hicks and J. G. Bagshaw; singing; topic, "Should Algebra and Civil Government be added to our Common School Course?" Leo F. McClain, Miss Alma Smith, S. M. Doyle; recitation, Miss Adda Querry; topic, "Some Aims in Teaching," Misses Gertrude Roland, Sallie Steel and Florence Oswalt; paper, Miss Myrtle Wright; adjournment.

The Last Heard of It.

"My little boy took the croup one night and soon grew so bad you could hear him breathe all over the house," says F. D. Reynolds, Mansfield, O. "We feared he would die, but a few doses of One Minute Cough Cure quickly relieved him and he went to sleep. That's the last we heard of the croup. Now isn't a cough cure like that valuable?" One Minute Cough Cure is absolutely safe and acts immediately. For coughs, colds, croup grip, bronchitis and all other throat and lung troubles it is a certain cure. Very pleasant to take. The little ones like it. W. H. Spangler, J. L. Houck.

A 'COON HUNT.

Along about September when the corn's in roasten ears,
And the apples and the peaches are the sweetest of the year;
When the cool and gentle breezes comes a sweepin' o'er the farm,
Then's the time a feller thinks he hears the 'coons among the corn.

The friendly moon was shining and 'twas almost light as day,
The very kind o' weather that the 'coons get out to play.
So I hollered to the boys in bed, "Say, Jack and Jake and John,
I believe the pesky 'coons are playing havoc in our corn."

Well you ort to heard them scramble when they heard me say, the 'coons,
And it took them 'bout ten minutes to reach the lower rooms.
If it had been the horses that I thought that I had heard,
It would took them half an hour or more to just get out o' bed.

But then I'm not complainin' for our boys are pretty good
When it comes to doin' up the chores and choppin' of the wood.
And then there's somethin' bracing when it comes to huntin' 'coons
On a cool September evenin' by the glimmer of the moon.

So I took my trusty rifle that done service at Anteitam,
And whistled to the dogs that were in the haymow sleepin',
Then we started 'cross the medda to the back fields of the farm
Where we guessed the 'coons were feedin' on the golden ears of corn.

We had scarcely reached the corn field when the dogs got on a trail,
And their deep and mournful baying echoed back a plaintive wail
From the mountains in the distance and our lovely little dell,
Which to us was sweeter music than the chimes of silvery bells.

They raced him up the mountain to an old and stately gum,
And we followed close behind them just as fast as we could run.
We looked the old tree over by the dim light of the moon
Until I saw a something that I surely thought was 'coon.

I cocked my trusty rifle that was never known to fail,
And took a deadly aim from off an old and rotten rail.
The hills gave back the echo, but the 'coon, oh! where was he?
Asked the boys that stood around me as they peered up in the tree.

Then we held a consultation, at which we all agreed
That we'd wait until the morning to take him off the tree.
So we all sat down and waited upon that very spot,
And when the light of morning dawned our 'cooney was a knot.

—J. O. SMITH.

Saved Him from Torture.

There is no more agonizing trouble than piles. The constant itching and burning make life intolerable. No position is comfortable The torture is unceasing. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures piles at once. For skin diseases, cuts, burns, bruises, all kinds of wounds it is unequalled. J. S. Gerall, St. Paul, Ark., says. "From 1865 I suffered with the protruding, bleeding piles and could find nothing to help me until I used DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. A few boxes completely cured me." Beware of counterfeits. W. H. Spangler, J. L. Houck.

Public Sale Register.

Friday, February 21st at one o'clock John Kilgore will sell at his residence in Union township 3 cows, hay, potatoes, harness, chickens, etc.

Friday, February 28th at one o'clock Byron W. Roland will sell on the Fink farm in Trough Creek valley, one mile north of Calvin, brood mare, horse, colt, 3 cows, 2 heifers, calf, 5 sheep, hogs, wagon, spring wagon, mower, sleigh, farming implements and household furniture.

The Answers to Our Prayers.

How deeply rooted must unbelief be in our hearts when we are surprised to find our prayers answered, instead of feeling sure they will be so, if they are only offered up in faith and are in accord with the will of God!—Lutheran Observer.

Thy Will Be Done.

Thy will that works from clod to star,
That stretches the bright rainbow bar,
That rules the land, restrains the sea,
That perfect will be done in me.
So shall I rest from pain and care,
Be safe and peaceful everywhere.
—Christian Endeavor World.

Political Announcements.

COUNTY TREASURER.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

W. H. CHILCOTE.

Orbisonia, Pa.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

W. E. FAULKENDER.

Huntingdon, Pa.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

T. A. WEIGHT.

Three Springs, Pa.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

GEORGE M. WOODS.

Huntingdon, Pa.

Are You Thinking

Of getting married? If you are buy your wedding ring at Zerby's Jewelry Store, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

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Successor to Dr. G. L. Robb,

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The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

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W. H. SPANGLER, J. L. HOUCK.

News and Opinions

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The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Feb. 19, 1902.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT DEC. 5, 1901.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	.....
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.25	7.12	8.40	11.40	5.30
Washington ...	10.40	.....	.....	7.50	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.41	4.40	.....	8.37	11.45	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly PM.
Harrisburg.....	2.50	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.00	5.00
Rockville.....		8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.04	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.18	8.35	12.16	.....	3.25	5.34
Newport	3.40	9.05	12.37	.....	3.45	6.02
Millerstown.		9.14	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.25	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.13	9.43	1.07	.....	4.12	6.38
Mifflin	4.18	9.48	1.11	.....	4.17	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.40	10.14	1.30	1.10	4.37	7.07
McVeytown....	5.02	10.39	1.48	.....	r4.57	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.21	11.01	2.04	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.27	11.07	2.08	.....	5.18	7.56
Mapleton.	5.33	11.13	2.14	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	5.50	11.32	2.29	2.01	5.37	8.20
Petersburg	6 07	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.35	12.13	3.07	h234	16.0	8.56
Tyrone.	6.42	12.20	3.12	2.40	6.14	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.07	12.41	3.29	.....	6.33	9.20
Altoona.....	7.30	1.00	3.45	3.10	6.50	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	1.50
	P M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 11.15, Marysville 11.27, Duncannon 11.37, Newport 11.53, Millerstown, f11.59, Mifflin f12.21, Lewistown Junction 12.36, p. m., Huntingdon 1.23, Tyrone 1.55, Altoona 2.20, Pittsburg 5.35 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

"r" stops on signal to receive or let off passengers Sundays only.

"l" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	A M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly PM.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly P. M.
Pittsburg.....		3.00	8.00		12.45	4.50
Altoona.....	5.00	7.10	11.40	2.05	5.55	9.05
Bellwood.....	5.12	7.25	11.52	2.19	6.10	9.19
Tyrone	5.24	7.43	12.03	2.35	6.27	9.33
Birmingham .	5.28	7.48	g1207	2.40	6.32	x9 38
Petersburg ...	5.45	8.12		3.03	6.56	
Huntingdon....	5.57	8.25	12.35	3.17	7.10	10.12
Mapleton.	6.11	8.42		3.35	7.24	
Mt. Union.....	6.16	8.48	12.54	3.42	7.29	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.21	8.53		3.47	7.34	
McVeytown....	6.37	9.10	f1.14	4.08	7.51	
Lewiston Jc....	6.58	9.30	1.33	4.33	8.10	11.16
Mifflin.....	7.18	9.52	1.50	4.55	8.30	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.22	9.56		5.00	8.34	
Thompsontown	7.37	10.11		5.18	8.48	
Millerstown. ...	7.46	10.20		5.28	8.57	
Newport	7.55	10.30	2.24	5.39	9.05	
Duncannon.....	8.20	10.53	2.44	6.08	9.29	
Marysville	8.33	11.07	2.56	6.26	9.43	
Rockville.	8.38	11.12		6.32	9.48	
Harrisburg.....	8.50	11.25	3.10	6.45	10.00	1.00

Pittsburg 3.00, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Lewistown Junction 8.05, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Balti	12.10	12.10	*3.11	6 00	9.45	2.30	....
Wahg't'n	1.15	1.15	*4.10	7.15	.....	4.05	....
Phila.....	11.48	12.17	*3.17	6.23	10.20	.....	4.25
New York	2.13	2.53	*5.53	9.30	3.53	.....	7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 9.00 P. M. daily, Altoona 1.05 A. M., Huntingdon 1.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 4.20 A. M., Philadelphia 7.17 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.08 A. M., Tyrone 11.32 A. M., Huntingdon 12.04 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.08 p. m., Baltimore 6,00 p. m., Washington 7.15 p. m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond.

"f" stops on signal only.

"x" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.--For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.00 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 7.40, A. M. 1.50 and 4.40 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 5.45 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.35 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., and 3.25 P. M. week days, and 6.50 P. M. daily,

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.25 and 7.00 P. M. week days. 8.10 A. M. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.50 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 26, 1900.

NORTH. Irreg., No. 7.	NORTH. Mail, No.3	NORTH. Mail, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4	SOUTH. Irreg., No. 6.
p. m.	P.M.	a.m		A. M	p. m.	a. m.
5 00	12 50	6 00	Robertsdale	11 19	6 36	6 50
5 10	1 02	6 12	Cook's	11 04	6 24	6 39
5 22	1 14	6 29	Cole's	10 49	6 12	6 29
5 42	1 42	6 57	Saltillo	10 19	5 42	5 56
5 50	1 50	7 05	Three Springs	10 10	5 21	5 50
6 02	2 03	7 17	*Pogue	9 57	5 07	5 40
6 14	2 18	7 32	Rockhill	9 45	4 44	5 30
	2 35	7 47	Shirley	9 25	4 29	
	2 44	7 57	*Augh. Mills	9 16	4 21	
	3 06	8 20	Mount Union	9 00	4 06	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

Irregular No. 5 leaves Robertsdale 7.43, Cook's 7.55, Cole's 8.07, Saltillo 8.35, Three Spring 8.43, Pogue 8,55, arrive at Rockhill 9.10 a. m.

Saturday only, No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 3.15, Cook's 3.26, Cole's 3.38, Saltillo 4.02, Three Springs 4.10, Pogue 4.22, arrive at Rockhill 4.35 p. m.

Irregular No. 8 leaves Rockhill 2.20, Pogue 2.32, Three Springs 2.44, Saltillo 2.51, Cole's 3.19, Cook's 3.31, arrive at Robertsdale 3.43 p. m.

Saturday only, Reg. No. 8 leaves Rockhill 1.00, Pogue 1.13, Three Springs 1.25, Saltillo 1.42, Cole's 2.00, Cook's 2.12, arrive at Robertsdale 2.25 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. Irreg., No. 12	WEST. Mail, No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST Irreg. No 9	EAST Mail, No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	7 20	L Rockhill A	6 25	4 55
5 43	7 13	*Blacklog	6 32	5 02
5 35	7 05	*Cedar Rock	6 40	5 10
5 31	7 01	*Locke Vall'y	6 44	5 14
5 25	6 55	*Shade Gap Stair	6 50	5 20
		A Goshorn L		

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Feb. 23—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

Topic.—Obedience.—I Sam. xv, 22, 23; I Kings iii, 14; Rev. xxii, 14.

The obedience of the topic is obedience to God. It is the duty of every man born into this life to obey God. "Fear God and keep His commandments. This is the whole duty of man." But we should not only obey God, but our obedience should be prompt and cheerful. Our obedience should be characterized by the spirit of the psalmist when he said, "I will run in the way of Thy commandments" and "I will delight to do Thy will." God not only loves cheerful giving, but cheerful obedience.

But if obedience is doing God's will and is of such great importance, what does God want us to do? God's will is revealed within us, and in his revelation the Bible, conscience, the voice of God within us, tells us what is right and what is wrong and urges to shun evil and to do good. The Bible also teaches us "what man is to believe concerning God and what duty God requires of man." How important that we hear and heed the voice of conscience! How important that we know and understand the word of God! There God tells us that He wants us to accept Jesus Christ as our Saviour and that He wants us to obey His laws and do His will in Christ.

The topical references present two important facts, both of which should inspire us to obedience to the will of God.

1. The consequences of disobedience should inspire us to obedience. Disobedience means rejection by God and the ruination of life. How awfully is this illustrated in the case of Saul! No young man ever faced life under more promising circumstances than Saul, the first king of Israel. In physical appearance, in intellectual attainments, in political powers, in spiritual equipment, Saul stood pre-eminent among the men of his day. Yet all his hopes and prospects for life were blasted in an hour. One act of disobedience led to his rejection of God, and he fell to the lowest depths and died by his own hand! What a wrecked life, and all because of disobedience! And how many modern Sauls are wrecking their lives by disobeying the laws of God. Talents, opportunities, positions, count for naught if we are trampling under foot the will and laws of God.

2. The blessings of obedience should inspire us to it. Precious promises are attached to God's commands to obedience. God promises to bless us in this life if we will obey him. "If thou wilt walk in My ways to keep My statutes and My commandments, * * * then I will lengthen thy days." God promises to bless us in the future if we obey him. "Blessed are they that do His commandments, that they may have right to the tree of life and may enter in through the gates to the city." Such precious promises should inspire us to obey God promptly, cheerfully, fully.

BIBLE READINGS.

Deut. xl, 26-28; xxviii, 1-14; Ps. xl, 8; cxix, 9, 32-40; Matt. vii, 21-29; John xv, 10-16; Rom. xvi, 19; Phil. ii, 1-12; Jas. i, 22-27; Rev. xxii, 12.

Christ's Sympathy.

Christ shows Himself especially sympathetic with questions of domesticity, as when at the wedding in Cana He alleviated a housekeeper's predicament, as when tears rushed forth at the broken home of Mary and Martha and Lazarus. Men are sometimes ashamed to weep. There are men who, if the tears start, will conceal them. They think it is unmanly to cry. They do not seem to understand it is manliness and evidence of a great heart. I am afraid of a man who does not know how to cry. The Christ of the text was not ashamed to cry over human misfortune. Look at that deep lake of tears opened by the two words of the evangelist, "Jesus wept!" Behold Christ on the only day of His early triumph marching on Jerusalem, the glittering domes obliterated by the blinding rain of tears in His eyes and on His cheek, for when He beheld the city He wept over it. O man of the many trials, O woman of the heartbreak, why do you not touch Him?—Talmage.

Nothing but His Own Will.

Nothing but the setting up of his own will separates man from his true life in God. And in the strong language of an old writer, "Nothing burneth in hell but self will." The human will must be harmonized with the Divine will, the human spirit must be reunited to the Divine spirit, or hopeless disaster overtakes the soul. To accomplish this restoration is the work of the invisible Christ within us. His Spirit broods always over the chaotic waste of our restless lives—restless and shapeless until recreated into the image of His Father and reinspired with the breath of His own eternal being. We find ourselves, we know ourselves, we are ourselves, only in Him.—Lucy Larcom.

Weekday Piety.

A Sunday religion is not enough. It must be followed up with a weekday piety. Life in all its relations must be devoted to God's service. Christianity affects the entire man and must appear constantly in what one says and does.—Presbyterian.

EPWORTH LEAGUE

Topic For the Week Beginning Feb. 23, "Obedience"—Text, I Sam. xv, 22, 23; I Kings iii, 14; Rev. xxii, 14.

"To obey is better than sacrifice."

"Blessed are they that do His commandments."

This does not always appear the easiest or most attractive way. Indeed, it is often much easier to pay a heavy forfeit or incur severe penalty than to do the straightforward, plain and simple duty. It takes more manhood to obey than to give a costly sacrifice. Many a person will give $10 in a cause rather than speak a word or be bothered to think of the subject. Sacrifice is worship by proxy. Obedience is personal service. Sacrifice kills something else. Obedience kills one's own self will and pride. The one presents things, while the other presents self to God.

To obey is not to go through outward motions merely. It is from depths of the heart to recognize another's dues and one's own duty to pay those dues, and more than such assent of mind is the consent of feeling that it is good to do it, and we prefer such course to any other one possible. The glad response of heart is the most valuable part of all obedience. Lack of understanding, even misunderstanding, can be overlooked, and mistakes of mind also, but where the intention is not right, where love is lacking and will is rebellious and service is performed grudgingly, it is impossible to pass it by. There must be correction until there is complete change of attitude.

"Right to the tree of life."

Great stress has been put in times past on the personal element of the judge in the adjustment of rewards and penalties under the divine law until it is to be feared not a few have conceived of it as rather matter of caprice or favoritism than of justice mercifully and lovingly administered. It is well sometimes to look at the whole subject on its natural side as the orderly working of forces which must inevitably result in certain ends. We are made in a certain way and are surrounded by a world in which the interworking of powers is fixed to move according to definite laws. Violation of these laws brings disaster, obedience to them brings prosperity. No special pleading will alter results. No favoritism need be expected. No caprice or prejudice can be discovered. The merit system prevails here. Obedience to spiritual law gives right to the tree of life—that is, it opens the path, it is the means by which the eternal life is appropriated. It is the method by which one enters through the gates into the city. God loves the world with infinite compassion, but not with lawless disregard of moral distinctions. He gives His only begotten Son that men may be saved. But the provision of salvation is restricted to those who will accept Him. Those who perish not are the "whosoever believeth on Him." They have eternal life because spiritual processes in them produce that result as naturally as vital processes in the body produce physical life and health.

We must keep God's directions for soul life and strength if we will have eternal blessedness. Neglect is as fatal as rebellion. No one becomes good by mere wishing. Jesus learned obedience—learned it through the things which He suffered. God leads us the same road.

Having Peace.

We cannot have peace if we are living our own life, striving for our own will, seeking to walk in our own way. But if in very truth we have faith in God, if we believe that He is companioning us, redeeming us, that all material things are simply the instruments preparing us for another world, that our failures here are the secret and the starting point of a grander success hereafter, if we are willing to leave the past in His hands because we cannot alter it and the future because we cannot control it and live simply in the present moment, we may walk as He walked in the midst of the tempest and go over the sea, and the sea shall not engulf us and the tempest shall not destroy us.—Lyman Abbott.

Loving With the Mind.

It seems very easy for many people to forget that we are commanded to love God not only with all the heart, but with all the mind. They imagine that they will have become altogether Christlike if their heart—that is, their intention—is pure, if their will to do right is good, if their affections are supremely centered on God. It is a mistake which has wrought great harm, brought disrepute on an important doctrine, led people to make professions which their behavior has belied and produced discouragement, failure and loss.—Zion's Herald.

The Call of Heaven.

It is not the ornamental but the useful life that counts most for God and man. We live in a busy, stirring time, and duties press on every side. Occasions multiply for the fullest expansion of our physical, mental and religious energies. Up and doing is the call of heaven and earth.—Presbyterian.

WM. REED & SONS

A Big February White Sale!

Sheets, Pillow Cases, Counterpanes, Towelings, Table Linens, Etc.

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, February 26, 27 and 28.

We have bought for this sale some most splendid values which we put out at price so low that it will pay you to buy for the future. We have bought most liberally and think there will be plenty for all. However, come early, as these offerings are exceptional.

These few prices will give you some idea as to prices:

Full size 42x36 inch Bleached Pillow Cases 10c each.
" " 42x36 " " " " 12c "
" " 42x36 " " Hemstitched Pillow Cases, 15c.
" " 45x36 " " Hemmed " " 11c.
" " 45x36 " " " " 13c.
" " 45x36 " " Hemstitched " " 17c.
" " 81x90 " " Hemmed Sheets, 50c each.
" " 81x90 " " Hemstitched Sheets, 65c each.
" " 90x90 " " Hemmed " 63c "
" " 80x90 " " Hemstitched " 72c "

A lot of 48 inch Unbleached Pillow Casidg, wort 15c, at 10c.
A fine quality Unbleached Muslin at 4¾c, worth 6¼c.
Hill Bleached Muslin at 7c.
Fruit of Loom " at 8c.
Lonsdale " at 8c.

A 10 per cent. reduction on all wide Pillow Casings and Sheetings over 36 inches wide.

A Reduction of 10 per cent. on all other Table Linens and Napkins.

Special value Towels at 13c, 15c and 25c.
A big lot of Crashes at 5c, 6¼c, 8c, 10c and 12½c, worth 25 per cent. more.
A case of the finest $1.25 White Spreads we have ever seen will be sold at this sale at $1.04.
There will be Laces, Embroideries and other White Goods offered at this sale which will make it worth your while to come.
All Coats are selling near cost and less. It is to your advantage to see these offerings.
If you cannot come, write.

Wm Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

The Best Advertisement

We Can Have Is a Well Satisfied Customer × × × × × ×

WE have many of them—permanent patrons—but we still have room for more. RUNNING IN A RUT means selling old things to people who want new things. We keep from buying "stickers." We are constantly buying NEW GOODS—up-to-date goods. We let careless merchants handle shoddy good—goods people don't want.

We Quote a Few Prices:

Line of Cakes - - -	5c per pound
Finest Rolled Oats - - -	3 lb for 10 cents
Fancy California Prunes - -	5c per pound
Rio Roasted Coffee - -	14c per pound
Corn Starch - -	3 lb for 10 cents
Canned Goods -	4 cans for 25c and upwards

Hats and Caps, Clothing, Wall Paper, etc. Every line full and prices lowest.

Visit us. Satisfy yourself.

J. G. GILLAM.

I CAN SAVE YOU SOMETHING

ON EVERY PURCHASE

Goods Well Bought are Half Sold

Therefore come quickly or you miss the greatest opportunity of the season. * * * * * * * *
Bound to please you in my new styles of * * * *

High Grade Shoes at Moderate Prices

Remember this is a well bought stock. Bought on its merits as to beauty, style and quality. Bought direct from the makers, and above all bought for spot cash. Therefore my complete stock is already half sold. Come right in, close up the sales and get the bargains.

J. C. HAZLETT, Huntingdon, Pa.

Just Received

A new stock of sash curtain rods at 5 and 10 cents—white enamel, brass trimmed curtain poles complete, 10 cents; glassware, 5 cents; yellow mixing bowls, all sizes, 5 to 50 cents; look at the blue ware.

Hobby-horses

50 cents to $1.50; Velocipedes. $1.75; Hay Carts, Wheelbarrows and Wagons, 10 cents. A full line of

VALENTINES.

Yocum's Novelty

Near Postoffice,

Huntin do [illegible]na.

Eat FISHER'S BREAD

When in Huntingdon and you want a nice lunch or meal,

Go to Fisher's Restaurant

A full line of choice Candies, Cakes, Nuts, etc.

Call and see my line.

GEO. W. FISHER,
417 Penn Street,
Huntingdon, Pa.

REBUILDING OF PATERSON

Sites Already Being Cleared For Large Commercial Structures.

WORK OF CARING FOR THE NEEDY

Small Store Owners, Who Have Lost Everything, Will Be Assisted to Make a New Start—Those Helped Give Notes For Money Advanced—Insurance Companies Adjusting Their Losses.

Paterson, N. J.—Representatives of the over 100 insurance companies, which are losers by the great fire, have held a meeting and appointed a committee to adjust losses on the large buildings. Each company will adjust its own risks in the small buildings.

Edwin Quackenbush, Secretary of the Underwriters' Association of Paterson, after many conferences with insurance adjusters, the owners of burned property and an examination of insurance maps, said that the loss to insurance companies would aggregate about $4,000,000. The insurance men found that the burned district was more heavily covered by insurance than they at first thought. They estimate the total loss to be about $6,000,000, and the insurance a shade under seventy per cent. of the total. The estimate of $6,000,000 is from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000 less than the figures fixed upon by city officials and leading business men of Paterson.

At a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen it was decided that no frame structures would be permitted in the burned district. Many property owners want to erect temporary wooden structures to carry on their business until permanent buildings can be constructed, but the Aldermen argued that once these wooden structures are up they will remain for years and disfigure the city. The Aldermen were unanimous in their action, and nothing but brick or stone buildings will appear in place of the destroyed buildings.

One of the most interesting features of the situation is the number of contracts that have been let for the construction of new buildings on the site of the ruins. Every local builder and architect is busy with orders for the reconstruction of buildings. Nearly every firm whose property was destroyed is planning immediate reconstruction. Many of the new buildings will be of a better type than those which were burned.

The present activity means that every able bodied laboring man who wants work in Paterson can have it. Gangs of men are everywhere to be seen in the burned district adjusting wires and clearing away debris. Mayor Hinchliffe said that work will be given to Paterson men first.

The real work for caring for those who are left destitute by the fire is being done by the committee that is working under direction of the Rev. Dr. D. S. Hamilton, of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church. With headquarters at the Paris House, this committee, consisting of over forty ladies, is hunting out those who are in need of help and caring for them on the broadest lines of benevolence.

Very few people have applied to the relief committee for food. The fire did not touch what is known as the poor section of the city. The people who are the sufferers are mechanics and small business men. These are reluctant to apply for help, and the committee has decided to seek them out and tender them assistance in a way that will not hurt their independence. A scheme has been devised by which the committee will advance money to these people on notes maturing in one or two years. About 250 families have been made homeless by the fire. Nearly all of them have been taken in by neighbors, and, although they are put to great inconvenience, there is no actual want.

"There are a great many small store owners who have lost everything," said Dr. Hamilton. "We will advance money so that they can rent new stores and we will also supply them with a stock of goods so that they can resume business. This will give them a fresh start in the right direction.

"I know that there will be relief work for us to do for the next two months at least. Hundreds of clerks, men and women, have been thrown out of employment by the burning of the large stores. They may have slender savings, but these will soon be exhausted."

City records have been recovered intact from the vaults of the City Hall. They show tax payments to the beginning of the year, and, what is of more importance, they show the assessments levied for the present year. The working books were destroyed and there is no way of telling who have paid taxes or who have not, but it is sugggested that bills be sent to all and all forced to pay who cannot show receipts to prove that they have already discharged their public debt.

To those who visit the City Hall it seems strange that it should be classed as a complete loss. The stone seems to be in good condition and the composition floors look just as good as ever. Experts say, however, that the concrete which enters largely into the construction of the building was disintegrated by the fierce heat and is likely to be washed away by the first heavy rainfall. The best opinion is that the cheapest way to rebuild the City Hall is to tear down what remains of it and erect an entirely new building.

GROWTH OF THE COUNTRY

The Area Increased to More Than 3,000,000 Miles.

New York State Leads in Population—Statistics on Debt, Interest Rate and Foreign Commerce.

Washington, D. C.—"A picture on every page" is the term by which an enthusiastic student of statistics describes the Statistical Abstract of the United States, just issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. While solid columns of figures are not looked upon by the average citizen as especially picturesque, an examination of the pages of this publication presents some interesting, if not absolutely picturesque, facts.

The gross area of the United States, exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii, has grown from 827,844 square miles in 1800 to 3,025,600 in 1900, and the population from 5,308,483 in 1800 to 75,693,724 in 1900. Virginia ranked first in population in 1800, and in 1900 the same State ranked seventeenth. Pennsylvania has sturdily held her own, having ranked second in population in 1800 and the same in 1900. New York, which was third in 1800, is first in the list in 1900.

North Carolina, which stood fourth in rank in 1800, was fifteenth in 1900. Kentucky moved downward from eighth in rank in 1800 to twenty-ninth in 1900; Delaware from seventeenth to forty-sixth, while Indiana moved upward from twenty-first to eighth, and Ohio from eighteenth to fourth.

The debt of the United States, which in 1865 was $78.25 per capita, was in 1901 $13.45 per capita, and the interest charge which in 1865 was $4.29 per capita, was in 1901 38 cents per capita. The lowest rate of interest in outstanding bonds, in 1865, was 4 per cent., and of those there were but $90,000,000, against $245,000,000 in 5 per cent. bonds, $1,213,000,000 at 6 per cent., and $671,000,000 at 7.3 per cent., while in 1901 practically one-half of the outstanding debt stood at 2 per cent., and even those bonds were selling at a premium in the markets.

Another interesting page is the one which shows the condition of the savings banks of the United States in 1901. Deposits in 1820 were $1,138,576, and the number of depositors 8635; in 1901 the amount of deposits was $2,449,547,885, and the number of depositors 6,107,083; the average sum due each depositor in 1820 was $131.86, in 1901 it was $401.10.

In a single table is the story of the foreign commerce of the United States from 1800 to 1900. In 1800 the imports were $91,000,000 and the exports $71,000,000, imports exceeding exports by $20,000,000, or nearly 30 per cent.; in 1901 imports were $823,000,000 and exports $1,487,000,000, the excess of exports being $664,000,000, or 80 per cent. greater than the imports. Imports in 1901 were nine times as great as in 1800 and exports were twenty-one times as great as in 1800.

One section of the abstract divides the imports into great classes and shows the relative growth of each. Articles of food in 1886 formed 31 per cent. of the imports, and in 1901, 26 per cent.; manufactures ready for consumption in 1886 formed 20 per cent. of the imports, and in 1901 16.8 per cent.; articles in a crude condition for use of manufacturers formed 23 per cent. of the imports in 1886 and 33.5 per cent. in 1901, showing that manufacturers are steadily increasing their importations of raw materials required in manufacturing, while in most other classes the percentage of imports is decreasing.

PRINCE HENRY SAILED.

Before Leaving Germany He Denied He Wrote to Admiral Dewey.

Bremerhaven, Germany. — Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia has sailed for New York City on the Kronprinz Wilhelm. The weather was magnificent and the sea calm.

Previous to sailing Prince Henry referred to the report that he had written a letter to Admiral Dewey, apologizing for the conduct of the German squadron in Manila Bay during the war with Spain.

"It is all untrue," said the Prince. "I have never written to Admiral Dewey in my life."

Bremerhaven, usually a dreary place, was brilliant with bunting and the combined flags of Germany and America. There was a multitude to see the Prince sail away. As the Kronprinz Wilhelm drew out into the stream her band played "The Star Spangled Banner," and later the marine band rendered a German hymn.

A BOER TRAP SUCCESSFUL.

British Suffer Severely in a Fight Near Johannesburg.

Pretoria, South Africa. — One hundred and fifty mounted infantrymen, while patroling the Klip River, south of Johannesburg, surrounded a farmhouse where it was suspected that Boers were in hiding. A single Boer broke away from the house and the British started to pursue him.

The Boer climbed a kopje, the British following. Immediately a heavy fire was opened from three sides. The British found themselves in a trap, and in a position where they were unable to make any effective defense. Eight British officers made a gallant effort and defended the ridge with carbines and revolvers until they were overpowered.

The British had two officers and ten men killed and several officers and forty men wounded before the force was able to fall back under cover of a blockhouse.

THE NEW DUAL ALLIANCE

Great Britain and Japan Join Forces in the East.

TO PROTECT CHINA AND COREA

If Either Signatory is Fighting Two Powers Over the Far Eastern Questions, the Other Must Assist It—Will Maintain the Open Door Trade Policy—A Check to Russia in Manchuria.

London.—Great Britain has concluded a defensive alliance with Japan in reference to a common policy by both nations in the Far East. This important announcement was launched in the form of a Parliamentary paper, giving the text of the agreement.

The agreement was concluded in London between Lord Lansdowne, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, and was forwarded by the former to Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister at Tokio. Following is the text of the agreement:

"The Governments of Great Britain and Japan, actuated solely by a desire to maintain the status quo and the general peace in the extreme East, and being, moreover, especially interested in maintaining the independence and territorial integrity of the Empire of China and the Empire of Corea, and in securing equal opportunities in those countries for the commerce and industry of all nations, hereby agree as follows:

"Article I.—The high contracting parties having mutually recognized the independence of China and Corea declare themselves uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies in either country, having in view, however, their special interests, of which those of Great Britain relate principally to China, while Japan, in addition to the interests she possesses in China, is interested in a peculiar degree, politically as well as commercially, in Corea.

"The high contracting parties recognize that it will be admissible for either of them to take such measures as may be indispensable in order to safeguard those interests if threatened either by the aggressive action of any other Power or by disturbance arising in China or Corea and necessitating the intervention of either of the high contracting parties for the protection of the lives or property of its subjects.

"Article II.—If either Great Britain or Japan in defense of their respective interests as above described should become involved in war with another Power the other high contracting party will maintain strict neutrality and use its efforts to prevent other Powers from joining in hostilities against its ally.

"Article III.—If in the above event any other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against that ally the other high contracting party will come to its assistance and conduct the war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

"Article IV.—The high contracting parties agree that neither of them will without consulting the other enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the interests above described.

"Article V.—Whenever in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan the above mentioned interests are in jeopardy the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly.

"Article VI.—The present agreement shall come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and shall remain in force for five years from that date. In case neither of the high contracting parties should have notified, twelve months before the expiration of the said five years, of its intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the high contracting parties shall have denounced it, but if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war the alliance shall, ipso facto, continue until peace is concluded."

Alliance Not Distasteful to Us.

Washington, D. C.—The alliance between Japan and Great Britain occasions no surprise at the State Department. In theory, of course, the American Government knew nothing about it until it was officially informed of it by Minister Takahira, who visited the State Department and formally notified Secretary Hay of the existence of the treaty. But, in fact, the Administration knew of the previous negotiations, and it is understood that both Japan and Great Britain had reason to believe that such an alliance would not be distasteful to the United States.

Japan Enthusiastic Over Treaty.

Yokohoma.—The Premier (Viscount Katsura) announced in the House of Peers the signature of the Anglo-Japanese treaty. The Foreign Minister, M. Komura, made an identical announcement in the Lower House. The news of the signing of the treaty has been received with enthusiasm throughout Japan. The treaty is regarded as being practically an offensive and defensive alliance.

Diplomats in China Surprised.

Pekin, China.—The news of the signing of the Anglo-Japanese treaty became known to the diplomats here, and was an absolute surprise. The treaty is regarded as the most important move in Far Eastern politics in recent years. It is not doubted among the diplomats here that the alliance will effectually veto the signing of the Manchurian treaty.

DE WET ELUDES BRITISH

Boer Leader Breaks Through the Trap Set by Kitchener.

He Rushes a Lot of Cattle Against the Encircling Soldiers and in the Mix-Up Gets Away.

London.—General Kitchener wires from Wolvehoek a long description of a combined movement of numerous British columns to capture General De Wet.

The advance began February 5, at night, the forces moving from various directions and forming a continuous line of mounted men on the west bank of the Liebenbergs Vlei from Frankfort as far south as Fannys Home and thence to Kaffirkop.

The British moved west, and the next night entrenched with their outposts fifty yards apart. They held the line from Holland, on the Heilbron-Frankfort blockhouse line, to Doornkloff, on the Kroonstadt-Lindley blockhouse line, while columns were also working in advance of the blockhouse lines to prevent De Wet from crossing.

De Wet was within the inclosure, but, realizing his position, ordered his men to disperse and seek safety during the night.

De Wet himself, with some men and a number of cattle, made for the Kroonstadt-Lindley blockhouse line, and at 1 o'clock on the morning of February 7, when it was very dark, by rushing his cattle at the fence broke his way through the line mixed up with the cattle, losing three men killed.

Many attempts were made to break through the line on the night of February 7, the outposts being attacked at various places, but very few escaped. Ten dead Boers were picked up in the morning near Heilbron.

"I did not get exact details of the Boer casualties," continues General Kitchener, "but as far as I have ascertained they consist of 283 in killed, wounded and prisoners, as well as about 700 tired horses and many cattle. Our casualties were only ten."

General Kitchener's great plan which he has been elaborating for months failed to catch De Wet, but was successful in the greatest single capture of Boers since General Kitchener arrived in South Africa.

Altogether twenty-three columns were employed in an immense irregular parallelogram formed by the lines of blockhouses and the railroads between Wolvehoek, Frankfort, Lindley and Kroonstadt, in the Orange Free State.

It is estimated that De Wet's forces amounted, roughly speaking, to 2000 men.

KILLED IN KENTUCKY FIGHT.

Two of a Sheriff's Posse and Five Inmates of a "Blind Tiger" They Attacked.

Middlesboro, Ky.—An encounter, which lasted several hours, occurred at the Quarter House, a "blind tiger," on the Kentucky and Tennessee State line, between Sheriff Howard, a posse of thirty men and Lee A Turner, proprietor of the saloon, and its followers.

As a result of this encounter, two of the Sheriff's posse were killed. Several of the posse were wounded. A message from the mines near the scene of the conflict reports that five of the Turner followers were killed, but no names are given.

The Sheriff had a warrant for Turner, charging him with receiving stolen property. He left this city with his men to execute the warrant and a civil process to retake the stolen property. When the officers neared the saloon the Turner crowd opened fire. After an hour of fighting the Sheriff got possession of the building and set fire to it.

A later message from the mines reports the killing of Frank Johnson, bartender, and Mike Welch, a driver. It is learned that Turner escaped unharmed.

CAVALRY DESERTERS HANGED.

Three Thousand Persons Saw a Military Execution in the Philippines.

Manila.—Edmund A. Dubose and Lewis Russell, deserters from Company E, Ninth Cavalry (a colored regiment), who stole arms belonging to the regiment and joined the insurgents in August last, were hanged at Guinobatan, Province of Albay, in the presence of 3000 persons.

The execution was orderly. It was supervised by Captain Henry H. Wright, of the Ninth Cavalry, commanding the post. Several native petitions were received urging clemency, but the authorities failed to see any reason to delay the execution.

WAR SLOOP CONDOR LOST.

Survey Ship Egeria Finds Wreckage Washed From Her Deck.

Victoria, B. C.—All hope for the missing sloop-of-war Condor and her crew of 120 officers and men is abandoned with the arrival of the survey ship Egeria. At Clayoquot, on the west coast of Vancouver, the Egeria found wreckage washed from the Condor's deck, which shows that she must have gone down or was smashed to pieces by the heavy seas.

Her officers were: Commander, Clifton Slater; Lieutenants B. Mason, navigator, and Henry V. F. Proctor; Surgeon, T. S. Hartley; Assistant Paymaster in Charge, William H. Franklin; Artificer Engineer, George J. Detten; Engineer, D. A. Burns.

Strength of Philippine Army.

Governor Taft has told the United States Senate Committee on the Philippines that the army there had been reduced to 41,000 men.

GERMANY OFFERS PROOF

Charges England Urged Interference to Prevent Hostilities With Spain.

German Anger at Attempt to Spoil the Effect of Prince Henry's Visit to the United States.

Berlin, Germany.—The Imperial Gazette publishes Dr. Von Holleben's original dispatch to Count Von Buelow, who was then Minister of Foreign Affairs, regarding Great Britain's attitude toward the United States prior to the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. It refers especially to the incident of April 14, 1898, when, Germany alleges, the British Ambassador at Washington suggested a joint note declaring that armed intervention in Cuba was unjustifiable, which action England denies. The dispatch begins:

"The British Ambassador to-day took in a very surprising way the initiative in a new collective step on the part of the Ministers. We suppose Queen Regent Christina must have approached Queen Victoria to this end. In compliance with the wish of the English Ambassador we are telegraphing our Governments as follows."

Then follows the text of the note saying that the time had arrived to remove the erroneous impression which prevailed that armed intervention on the part of the United States in Cuba commanded the support and approval of the civilized world.

Dr. Von Holleben comments as follows: "I personally look rather coolly upon the proposal."

Emperor William's marginal comment is: "I consider such a manifestation ill-advised. Pourparlers therefore would be harmful. I am against the step."

Opinion here, especially in official quarters, is somewhat excited over the matter. Some observers believe that Viscount Cranborne's recent statements in the British House of Commons on the subject have aroused the bitterest resentment, and it is stated that the Emperor's sensibilities were painfully wounded thereby.

His Majesty's surprise visit to the British Ambassador before 10 o'clock a. m., when they were closeted for a considerable time, is generally connected with the incident. It is rumored that the Emperor showed himself irritated, even indignant, it having been represented to him that Viscount Cranborne's statement was aimed at arousing anti-German feeling in the United States in connection with Prince Henry's visit.

This view of Viscount Cranborne's statement is largely accepted by the German public and accounts for the rancorous feeling that is growing up around the incident.

The feeling is that Germany scored heavily in the controversy regarding Lord Pauncefote's proposal of April 14, 1898, by the publication of Dr. von Holleben's dispatch. In official circles it is asserted that this dispatch proves every statement given out here since Lord Cranborne's original remark.

The Feeling in Washington.

Washington, D. C.—Never since the famous Sackville incident has there been such excitement among the diplomats as now. The sudden response of the German Government to the flat denial by the British that the suggestion of interference to prevent the United States declaring war on Spain in 1898 came from it, and the nature of that response have totally eclipsed the sensation made by the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The two great actors in the diplomatic intrigues of those days just before the war are still here. They are Lord Pauncefote and Herr von Holleben. It is the dispatch of the latter to Chancellor von Buelow, in which he quotes the former and cables that he disagrees with him, that the German Government publishes as its proof that the Kaiser alone prevented interference when England was urging it.

SHOT IN MICHIGAN STRIP.

One Man Killed and Two Injured in Invasion of the District.

Chicago.—There was a pitched battle in the "District of Lake Michigan." Thirty shots were fired, and as a result one man was fatally injured, another disabled and several of the combatants were arrested.

John Kirk, a watchman, was shot and fatally injured by one of the Streeter followers. The fighting was the outgrowth of a contest of a few days ago, and followed what the Streeter men say they thought was an invasion of their territory.

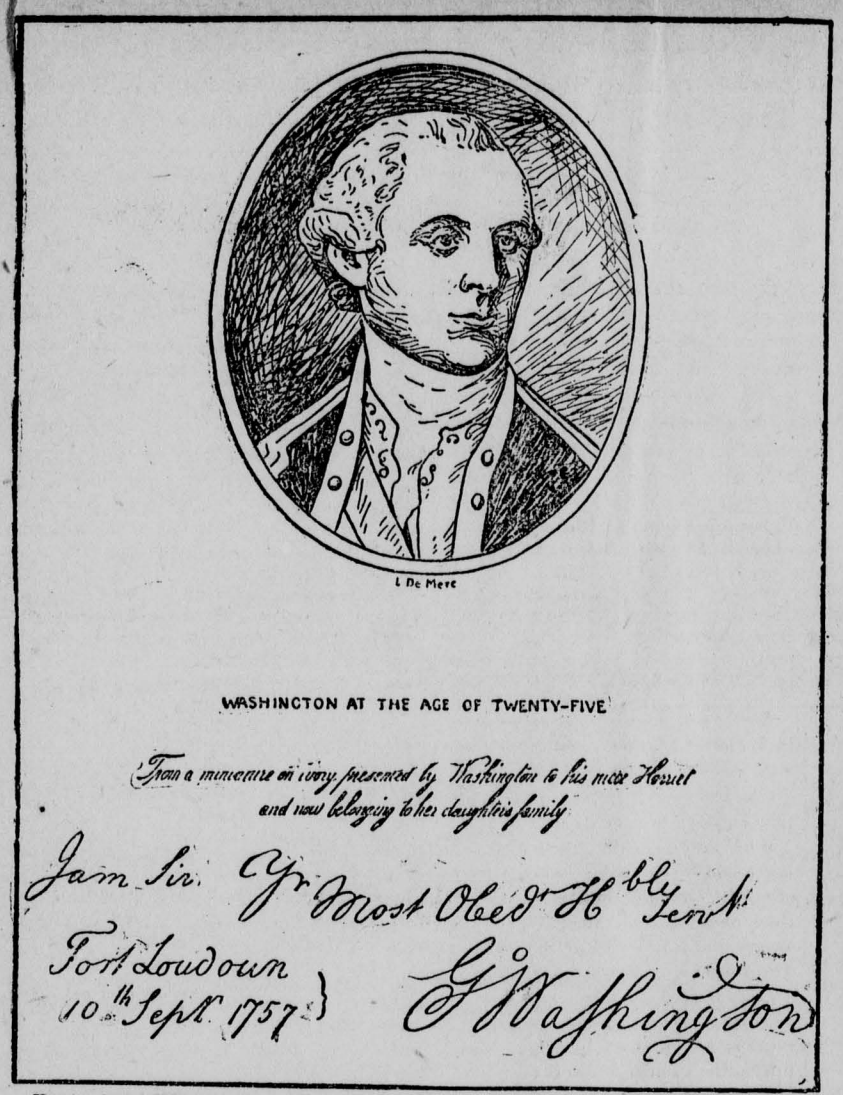
There are two stories as to the firing of the first shots. Samuel Protime, a watchman with Kirk, and other witnesses, say that the Streeter men shot shot first. This is denied, and two of the Streeter men say that they were fired at by Kirk and Protime. The Streeterites under arrest are: Captain Streeter, William McManners, Henry Hoeldtke and William Bloki, known as Ford.

JAMES NOW A REFORMER.

Former Outlaw Stops a Play in Which the "Gang" Figures.

Kansas City, Mo.—Frank James, who at one time was a member of the famous James boys' gang, secured a temporary injunction in the Circuit Court, restraining a theatrical company now playing at a local theatre from presenting the play, "The James Boys in Missouri," in which the members of the James family are made to represent train robbers, bank looters and outlaws of the worst character.

James says his main objection to the play is that it glorifies outlawry and is injurious to the youth of the country.



Portrait of Washington, supposed to have been painted by Peale in 1777. The original is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.



Philadelphia more than other city in the country is privileged to make of February 22 the occasion to honor the memory of George Washington, declares the Philadelphia Record. Here he lived and governed as the First President and here to-day may be found the greatest collection of relics of the great man and fighter for his country.

If all of Philadelphia's Washington-



WASHINGTON'S HOUSE.

This is the house that Washington lived in when President, and for which $3000 rent a year was paid. It was located at High street, now Market, and the present business building on the site, midway between Fifth and Sixth street, on the south side, is marked by a tablet setting forth the fact that the Father of His Country once dwelled at that spot.

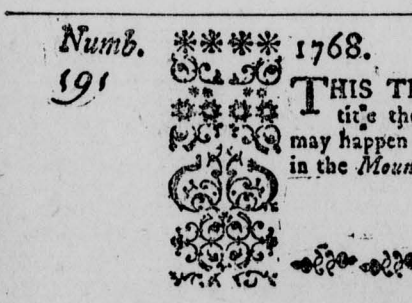
toniana—the autograph letters of the man, his shoe buckles, spectacles, lottery tickets, punch bowls, account books, portraits, toasting forks, desks, candlesticks and what not—should be collected in one huge hall—the exhibition would be one worth traveling hundreds of miles to see.

The Historical Society, in its building at Thirteenth and Locust streets, has what is probably the best collection of autograph letters of Washington in existence. Ferdinand J. Dreer, who has been for years a close student of Washington's life, gave this collection to the society. In Independence Hall there are many things of interest that were once the personal property of Washington. Simon Gratz, Charles Roberts and numerous other Philadelphians have in their libraries enough Washingtoniana to equip an historical museum, and Stan V. Henkels, the auctioneer, owns, besides some excellent Washington autographs, photographs of nearly all the mass of Washingtoniana that in the way of business has passed through his hands in the past twenty years.

In the big glass case devoted to Washington relics in the museum in the east wing of Independence Hall the student may observe the great man's spectacles, which are so heavily framed in iron that it is odd they did not make Washington round-shouldered. He may also observe the Washington toasting fork, which resembles a riding whip, and has an ivory handle very beautifully carved. The Cox family punch bowl, from which, as the placard on it says, "Washington and his staff drank often" (though not, of course, too often); Washington's Masonic apron, made of satin and painted curiously with trowels, open eyes, hammers, the hour glass and scythe, the hive, the anchor, the ark and other Masonic emblems; his little iron pocket compass, shaped like a fat, old-fashioned watch; one of his drinking cups, and, indeed, many other relics are there.

And upstairs, in the main building, there is a hair-cloth sofa, huge and graceful, which decorated the Philadelphia house of Washington, and later became the property of Robert Morris. There is the light, trim writing table, of mahogany, brass and gilt, on which Washington wrote the Bill of Rights for Virginia. Finally there is the shapely pew of pine, well darkened and polished by the years, in which Washington sat in Old Christ Church, on North Second street.

Certain little, yet interesting, things about Washington may be learned from a review of some of the Washingtoniana that has passed through Mr. Henkels' hands. The big things about Washington it would be idle here to write of, because they are familiar to every one. It is not generally known, however, that the great man ran a lottery. That he did so is proved by the reproductions, on this page, of a signed lottery ticket, photographed from the original in the possession of Mr. Henkels. But the Mountain Road Lottery was not conducted to bring to Washington any private gain. The tickets sold at a dollar each (they bring fifty dollars now, thanks to the signature upon them),



LOTTERY TICKET.

(Facsimile of a ticket of the lottery Washington conducted to secure funds for road building.)

and their proceeds went towards the making of the Mountain Road, through the Cumberland Gap, near Fredericksburg.

Here is how Washington, in 1784, replied to Fielding Lewis' request for a loan:

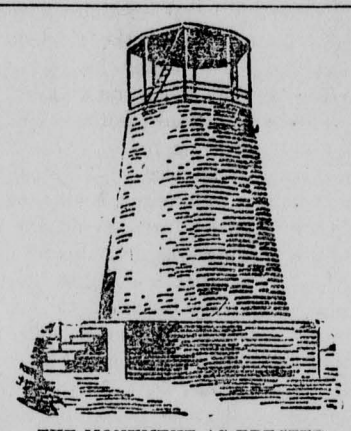
"You very much mistake my circumstances, when you suppose me in in a condition to advance money. I made no money from my estate during the nine years I was absent from it, and brought none home with me. Those who owed me—for the greater part—took advantage of the depreciation and paid me off with six pence on the pound."

From Washington's private account book, which sold at auction in this city eleven years ago for $1160, these items are taken:

July 27, 1795—Charge for a box of claret.....$27.
Oct. 10—Gave Nelly Custis, for pocket money.....375.
Nov. 15—Lent Madame de Segor, a French lady in distress..... 50.
July 10, 1796—By cash sent Harriet Washington, to buy her wedding clothes.....100.
Nov. 3—Gave George W. Fayette, for the purpose of getting himself such small articles of clothing as he might want and not chuse to ask for.100.
July 17—Paid for a roll of Pomatum.. 1.
Oct. 18, 1797—Gave my servant Christopher, to bear his expenses to a person at Lebanon, in Pennsylvania, celebrated for curing persons bit by mad animals..... 25.
Oct. 23—Christopher returned of the above..... 12.

First Monument to Washington.

For the second time since its erection in 1827 the first monument raised to the memory of George Washington is in ruins. It stands on the top of South Mountain, near Boonsboro, Md.,



THE MONUMENT AS ERECTED.

and was dedicated July 4, 1827, upon which occasion almost the entire population of the town mentioned was present. A feature of the dedication was the presence of several Revolutionary soldiers, who ascended and fired three rounds from the top. The original monument, a tower-shaped structure, was fifty-four feet in circumference and thirty feet high, but in 1882 there was left standing only about ten feet of the original structure.



MONUMENT AT THE PRESENT TIME.

A movement was started by the Encampment Order of Odd Fellows of Boonsboro to repair the monument, which proved a success, and the rededication took place August 18, 1883, in the presence of three thousand people. The work of eighteen years ago has been undone by the elements, and unless something is done to arrest the decay this historic structure will soon be a complete ruin.

Coach in Which Washington Rode.

The coach which bore George and Martha Washington from Mount Vernon to Savannah has been removed from the premises of Augustus Erey to Mount Vernon, where it will remain hereafter as an example of what a first-class long-distance vehicle was in the eighteenth century. The coach was purchased twenty-five years ago



at the centennial in Philadelphia by Benjamin Richardson, of Harlem. After his death twelve years ago it was purchased by Mr. Frey, who has had it on exhibition ever since. Occasionally it was drawn in processions, and its ancient color and venetian blinds always attracted attention. Some time ago Superintendent Dodge, of Mount Vernon, came to New York, made a careful examination of the coach and pronounced it genuine. It was suggested to the Ladies' Association of the Union that they secure the coach for the museum at Mount Vernon, and when Mr. Frey was about to leave for Europe he notified Mr. Dodge that he could have the ancient carriage. The vehicle is said to have been used by Washington on his journey to New York for his first inauguration.

No Character So Rare.

It is not merely as a conquerer of tyrants that Washington still lives in the hearts of good Americans. In all history there is no character so fine or rare. Those who read faces say that Washington's mental make-up was of the most violent and dangerous passions, all under perfect control. From a youth he was marked, for he came of a masterful mother and had inherited her traits to a degree. No other could have pulled the faltering, bedraggled Continentals through the struggle with the British and their hired mercenaries as did this strapping Virginian, the Father of His Country, since he and he alone was its creator.



REMINDERS OF WASHINGTON.

(Some of the furniture and articles he used when a resident of Philadelphia and now preserved there.)

Range of Vision.

From a cliff 1000 feet high a person with clear vision can see a ship at a distance of forty-two miles.

Celebrating the Day.



"What do you mean by chopping at that tree?"

"Oh, this is all right, dad; to-day is Washington's Birthday, and this is a cherry tree."—Harper's Bazar.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Firebugs Menaced Altoona.

A desperate attempt was made by a gang of incendiaries to destroy the business section of Altoona, and within an hour and a half one hotel, four stables, a doctor's residence, a department store and three houses were fired. Kerosene and oil waste were used. The first fire was in Silverman Bros.' department store, and the building was gutted. The stables of Dr. J. H. Hogue, Price & Bloomhart's livery, Councilman W. C. Brennecke's residence, Plumber George Stone's stable and a number of smaller buildings were fired in quick succession. Special police were sworn in and volunteer firemen aided the regular department. The police, after a desperate fight, arrested Stephen Yeager, nineteen years old. The police claim he was in the act of firing a large Eleventh avenue business block. Citizens threatened to lynch him, but the police succeeded in landing him safely in jail. The losses exceed $5000.

Teachers Must Read the Newspapers.

City Superintendent Mackey, of Reading, has sent to each schoolteacher a bulletin of information and advice. He says: "I wish emphatically to recommend to teachers of every grade to read the daily papers, and to keep informed in regard to the most important measures before Congress, General Assembly and Councils and the leading issues involved in city, State and national political campaigns. In my judgment the teacher who says she never reads the papers is not qualified to teach. Read the papers intelligently, discriminatingly, and use judiciously in your school work the information which you gain."

Boy Train Wrecker Sentenced.

An unusually youthful pair of offenders, Ruby and Harry Probst—sister and brother — who wrecked a Lake Shore train near Sharon last December, and who had also stolen two horses and a carriage in Jamestown, had a hearing in Probate Court at Sharon. Harry, who is eleven years old, was sentenced to the Reform School. Ruby was allowed to return to her home in Jamestown, where the authorities will hold her for horse stealing. She is twelve years old. The reason given for wrecking the train is that they "wanted to see the fun when the train went down the hill."

Vain Fight For Vindication.

After nearly forty years of waiting, pleading and hoping that a great wrong would be righted, Lieutenant Hermann Von Marsdorf died in the Berks County Almshouse aged seventy-two. In the Civil War he was a lieutenant in the First Maryland Infantry, and was wounded in action. Refusing to go to the Washington Hospital he was cared for in camp. When the army moved on he was left behind, and an officer is charged with having reported him as a deserter. At nearly every session of Congress he endeavored to have his record cleared, but the bill was never passed finally.

Carnegie Library Bookless.

The handsome stone library erected in McKeesport with the $50,000 donated by Andrew Carnegie may not be thrown open to the public for many months, although it is almost finished. The Board of Directors exhausted all the donation on the building, expecting Mr. Carnegie would give more to buy the books and furniture, but now he refuses, and the board is at a loss what to do. An appeal made to the public some time ago for funds has not created any enthusiasm. The $3000 annually appropriated by City Councils cannot be used to buy books, as it is for maintenance only.

$2,500,000 Coal Field Merger.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Keystone Coal and Coke Company, Greensburg Coal Company, Hempfield Coal Company, Madison Gas Coal Company, Arona Gas Coal Company and Claridge Gas Coal Company, at Altoona, it was decided to merge all these companies with the Sewickley Gas Coal Company and the Carbon Coal Company, with a capital of $2,500,000, under the name of the Keystone Coal and Coke Company.

Aged Recluse Killed by Rats.

Missing for several days, Michael Slater, of Lake Township, was found dead in his house. When neighbors forced open the door a score of rats scampered off the corpse. The body had been badly gnawed. It is believed that Slater, who was a recluse, fell a victim of apoplexy, and while lying helpless was attacked and killed by rats. He was eighty-four years old.

Boys Crushed by Falling Tree.

While felling a big white oak at Bethlehem William Cavanaugh called to his son James and the latter's companion, Robert Gross, who were looking on, to run for their lives. The two boys fled in the wrong direction, and the falling tree struck them. Cavanaugh was crushed to death and Gross was severely injured.

All Through the State.

Phoenixville Council has donated $200 to the local fire company.

During the past year the St. Paul mission at Bristol raised over $2300.

Over $4000 will be expended in improvements to Hay Creek bridge, Birdsboro.

Despondent over the recent death of his wife Samuel Korbe, of near Lancaster, has hanged himself.

Falling from a porch at his home in Greencastle, Robert Johnson, aged seventy-five years, was killed.

Dr. F. C. Johnson and W. A. Banfield have been reappointed prison commissioners for Luzerne County.

The Goldsmiths of Jack's Mountain.

BY A. GREEN.

The days of the mysterious have passed away we are told by those who lead the public thought. Many experiences in the memory of all are quite as hard to understand as any we have read of in the olden days when our grandfathers and grandmothers would sit by the open log fire in the chimney place and relate thrilling incidents to their boys and girls who in turn transmitted them to their children.

Those readers who are acquainted with old Huntingdon county know of many mountainous sections throughout the county which could be used to advantage by those wishing to do so, for purposes other than that of straight business transactions needing no concealment. In one of these wild recesses not many miles from the county seat' known as Dark Hollow, nature is seen in her home garb. The sun, when at its noontide splendor reaching almost every corner, fails to penetrate the somber dimness of this mountain nook. The wild turkey wanders at leisure among the tall fern and laurel bushes, feasting on the luscious whortleberry which grows in great abundance. The stillness and solitude speak as plainly to the mind as words audibly spoken impress the ear, and the rocks rear their gigantic piles to such a height as to cause almost a dizziness to try to see the top. The road which leads from the quiet village near the foot of the mountain is one that none but the most experienced would try to climb.

It was always a mystery to the villagers how the one resident on the mountain side had managed to get his home located in this out of the way, almost inaccessible, place. An Irishman from county Cork, one that could be known by his every action as the real Irish lad, like most of his countrymen, was fond of something stronger than pure mountain water, a supply of which was close by his quiet home not far from Dark Hollow. But Tim, of whom this little narrative is written, could not be satisfied with the pure water flowing from the top of one of the highest mountains east of the Alleghenies. Many trips were made by this son of Erin to the county seat. His erect figure astride of his grey mare, Betty, formed a picture which recalled to mind that of Tam O'Shanter in his breakneck ride to escape from the witches of the river Doon. On the return trips he was not so well seated, and he always brought back with him a well filled jug and also took time to freely imbibe of his favorite beverage while in town, a distillery being near the town and Tim was one of its best customers.

He was well known to all on account of his ever ready Irish wit which was of the genuine native accent and mirth-giving quality, and always considerably more voluble after his visit to "John Barleycorn's" establishment. Tim was never too much intoxicated to keep his position on his horse. Of course it was not always such as could be termed a graceful one or that would have been considered one of safety by ordinary riders, but by our Irish friend on his reliable nag it was everything that he wished and through sunshine and storm, noontide or midnight Tim allowed Betty, his equine friend, to take her own time and course, knowing that he would arrive safely at his mountain home.

Many paths diverge from the main road leading to the top of the famous Jack's Mountain. Some take the traveler around the face of the ridge looking toward the busy village of Mount Union, but at this time it was somewhat sleepy as compared with the bustle and whirr of its manufactories of to-day; other roads went toward the Big valley where the thrifty Amish folk live and and cause the hills to blossom as the rose, where the bright eyes of the demure Amish maid and the pink cheek of the long haired Appolos make life a living dream of Longfellow's Evangeline and her ancestors. One road seldom traveled by any on account of the almost impassable condition of it at all times of the year was the road leading to Dark Hollow; great rocks weighing hundreds of pounds, fallen trees and hanging limbs and every conceivable obstruction that one can find on an abandoned mountain road were to be seen there. On this particular trip our friend Tim had allowed his faithful Betty to take her own time and pick her own road, expecting to find himself at home when he awoke as it was seldon that the long ride from town to his home near the top of the mountain did not find our friend sleeping soundly, or at least quite oblivious to all his surroundings, until his faithful horse came to a standstill in front of his home, which stop generally had the effect of awakening the rider, when he would get drowsily off, open the stable door, allowing Betty to find her accustomed stall, and he himself, if the weather would permit, very frequently finished his nap on a straw pile not far away from her. On this particular night the halt of his faithful burden bearer partially roused him and rubbing his eyes he found his way from her back to the ground. Somehow the place did not seem familiar to our son of the Emerald Isle. He shook himself and rubbed his eyes again endeavoring to locate his whereabouts. All was wild and wierd about him, no sign of his cottage home and the snug little stable in which Betty always found rest after her long and tedious trips. Tim was dazed as he viewed his surroundings. Where was he and why and how had his old nag got here? she who had for so many years borne him to his own domicile no matter how dark or how the storm beat about them, home was always the end of their journey, and here on the mountain in seemingly an unknown part by a road which as the moonbeams strayed on it through the high tree tops looked to the somewhat sleepy Tim's eyes as an untraveled thoroughfare. Indeed, Tim felt a somewhat uncanny feeling stealing over him as his vision traveled out into the dark recesses of the hollow where the sunshine seldom penetrated sufficiently to awaken the baby partridges or cause the katydids to stop their contradictory conversation.

The stillness of the midnight hour was oppressive even to our light hearted and witty Irishman. The long shadows reaching in all directions, falling athwart the great stones on the mountain side, formed the most grotesque figures and to the mind of our benighted traveler peopled the wood with a mysterious company.

"Bedad Bett, you and Tim are in a pretty mess, and it's at home I'd rather be. What's the matter with ye that in an unearthly place the like of this you have landed me? And no telling how far from your stable ye might be."

Betty stood as if glued to the rocky road. If her master could have seen her eyes and understood their expression, he certainly would have read quite as much of surprise and wonder as was implied in his inquiry. The breaking of a twig or rolling of a stone was enough to create what seemed a tremendous noise, so quiet and silent was all around. The screech of an owl on a nearby tree as he challenged a possible antagonist across the ravine with his "To-hoot, To-hoot" caused Tim to fairly jump from the ground, not that he was unfamiliar with the night bird's cry but to be in a strange place with such weird surroundings, not knowing which direction to move for fear of going more awry than he was already was, to say the least, somewhat perplexing. Tim tried to gather his scattered thoughts and plan some way to get out of his unpleasant situation. As he moved a little to the right, retaining a firm hold on the bridle rein of his solitary companion, his ear caught a peculiar sound, one not unlike the ringing of the blacksmith's hammer as he strikes the heated metal to make a weld on two pieces. The mystery of his surroundings had about thoroughly aroused our lost Tim and the sound coming as it did in the midst of a stillness which could not be expressed but could be and was very perceptibly felt, brought all his thinking qualities to their usual quick-witted adjustment and our Irish friend was no longer mystified, but curious.

Thoroughly sobered he drew at once the conclusion someone was on the mountain side hammering and he was wanting to know why. Not long had he to wait until "thud, thud," again went the hammer and the sound gave Tim a perfect clue as to the direction from which it came. He at once started up the hill side following the almost obliterated roadway and by dint of pulling and coaxing he succeeded in getting Betty over the numerous obstructions which, when viewed by the light of day when Tim had occasion to show some friends over that part of the mountain, was what under ordinary circumstances would have been pronounced utterly impassable. Resting again to get his bearings he soon was toiling on up, now passing under a fallen tree, now over or around one which extended far out across the rocky road where if our adventurous traveler had turned in the wrong direction and pursued the road he might have been dashed over the side of the rocks far down the mountain steep. Around the front of the mountain where far below he could see the beautiful Juniata peacefully wending her way like a silver ribbon through the famous Jack's Narrows and along the foot of the mountain. Seemingly just above the water's edge a fast train was whirling along throwing sparks from the smoke stack, making a veritable fire works display which, as viewed from the extreme height of the opposite ridge, made a scene of weird beauty. The lights from several canal boats as they entered the aqueduct crossing from the south to the north side of the river in the narrows gave additional charm to the midnight panorama. The faint tingle of the leader's bell as it floated up interspersed with that of the boatman's horn as he signaled for admittance into the lock not far away made a fascinating scene which our friend for a moment viewed before turning his back to the river, and continuing his journey in search of the sound which had aroused his curiosity and which he intended to learn more about.

After leaving the front of the ridge Tim followed an old road possibly for half a mile where the two ridges come together, forming a junction. From this point on the western side of the ridge on which Betty and her owner had traveled the yellowish grey rocks stand in great pyramid-like formations running in heights of a hundred feet or more without a break and their roughness would seem to defy any human to attempt their ascent. As Tim listened for further guidance the fall of the hammer was again heard but from a direction that somewhat bewildered him. Carefully he tried to locate the sound but for some time it baffled his efforts. At last he was about to give it up in despair or disgust when he bethought to kneel down and place his ear on the ground, and much to his pleasure and surprise he found that the sound was seemingly under him. Making a detour of the ridge, being obliged to leave the old roadway, he climbed partly down the eastern slope overlooking the narrows and endeavored to cross to the west side of the ravine where, if possible, he meant to get near to the point from which he thought the sound was coming. Now if any of the readers think this was a task easily accomplished, I would advise them not to attempt to follow the road traveled by our good friend, Tim. That a nearer road could be found to the ravine described than the one over which he went will in no degree do away with the fact that the climb would be one of great fatigue. Tim rested in the hollow where a stream of pure mountain water flows sparkling down over the rocks, never failing to supply the weary wanderers at the foot of the ridge with a quality of nectar, which when imbibed by those who have the temerity and physical endurance to climb to the top of our famous Jack's Mountain and partake from the beautiful spring from which the water flows, is acknowledged to be beyond comparison.

Betty enjoyed the rest and also the refreshing drink, and in reality she, if she could have given expression to her thoughts, would doubtless have tried to persuade her master to continue on down the hollow and, if possible, make their way around to the regular starting point for their home which would necessitate a three mile jaunt. But Tim was not to be defeated after his long and tiresome trip after what was to prove—well we will see.

Most people have their own ideas as to their home surroundings and to endeavor to change that opinion, as a rule, is a waste of ammunition, so the writer will not blow any away.

Tim found it impossible to take Betty up the west side of the ravine and for a moment his determination to further pursue the mysterious sound was somewhat daunted. He soon decided to allow the reliable Betty to take care of herself for a while and throwing the rein over her neck he started to climb the almost inaccessible height, which from his idea of the location of the sound it would be necessary for him to attain. He had gone only about two-thirds of the way up the ridge when he came to an opening caused by the breaking of the stones apart and forming a small area such as is found inside of city buildings where children and invalids are supposed to get fresh air, this area, however, had the fresh air.

That old familiar legend, some color of which is found in the history of our county, that small parties of Indians at frequent periods visited the mountains of Huntingdon county long years after their tribes had been pushed far beyond the foot hills of the Allegheny mountains and were seen in the ravines and on the ridges of what is known as the five fingers of the Juniata, always seeming to be engaged in the search of something which the few settlers of this part of the county at that time were unable to determine. It was said that on several occasions when residents would ask the "lone Indian" what he was there for the savage in his broken language of signs conveyed to the mind of his questioner that the bleak hills in sight contained great wealth, but information as to the kind and the exact locality the noble red man was not so willing to impart. Offers of fire water failed to induce them to give other than the assertion mentioned.

Who can deny that much wealth has been taken and is still being taken from the hills of old Huntingdon county. However at that time those living among the hills little dreamed of the value of their surroundings. The great rocks are stacked in a manner to suggest a good locality for those whom the good book says will have reason to call the rocks to fall on them, yet they gave no inkling to the pioneer settler of their great worth and the legend that followed the search of the lone Indians among our rugged hills was one that suggested the shining metal that for all time will be the basis of value, hidden possibly, only awaiting the touch of a modern Midas to convert it into riches for the many. The reader can with a little stretch of imagination convert fiction into facts, but not to diverge too far from our narrative of Tim's adventure we will follow him as he climbs among the rocks and listens, little expecting to find he knew not what. Old legends were not at that time bothering the mind of our Irish friend. His thoughts were not with the red man of the far western state of Ohio where many settlements were at that time to be found, neither were his thoughts of the metal which tips the scale of commerce to the tune of sixteen to one. Tim haulted to again take his bearings and if possible locate for a certainty the sound that had drawn him so far away from his home. As he listened and peered around in an expectant manner, "thud, thud," came ringing out almost at his elbow. Turning sharply around, Tim saw through a crevice in the rock on which he was standing what to his dying day he insisted was Old Chief Logan, in person, welding links in a great chain of gold and was fascinated by what to him was, as he afterward described the scene, a veritable gold mine. At a forge of rude construction sat several raw-boned swarthy Indians; to the left sat one of exceptional proportions and seemingly the manager of this underground forge. No word was spoken only by motion of his great long-fingered hand and a toss of his highly decorated head, the workmen were advised as to the fashioning of his desires. On all sides of the seeming cave used as a workshop for these goldsmiths hung rocks in which glittering metal could plainly be seen and Tim was spell bound as he watched the silent workmen reach to a quantity of what seemed pure metal and take the material to continue their work. How long he stood there chained as securely as if the chief had hobbled him with the newly welded chain, our friend was unable to tell but suffice to say that after the fascination of the scene as it suddenly flashed on him somewhat abated, Tim determined to learn more of the strangers, for strangers they were indeed.

In the memory of the oldest resident of this part of the county the Indian was a dream of the past, only to be read of or to be heard by some old inhabitant tell incidents of when the Standing Stone trading post was one of no small dimensions. To come in close contact with a party so thoroughly foreign to his present surroundings was enough to cause a wiser head than than that of our friend Tim to be in a somewhat befuddled condition. Knowing no fear and to think was to act with Tim, he made his presence known to the workmen by speaking boldly to them. In a twinkling all was dark. The crevice through which Tim had seen the mountain smiths with their glittering surroundings of golden material was solid rock of yellowish grey color, and as the moon looked down on the scene all was quiet and beautiful beyond the power of pen to describe. A little distant along the hill side grazed the faithful Betty patiently awaiting the coming of her astonished master and much to the latter's surprise he found that they were but a very short distance above the public road which passes through the narrows. After thoroughly convincing himself that the —the—we might call it a dream, or in the light of after years a vision—had really passed. Tim wended his way not to his home but a little farther east in the narrows where the "O be joyful" was then to be had, and of the very best in the country, it was said. There he rested himself and his good horse and in conversation gave in part the wonderful experience he had had. Of course there were those at that time and doubtless there are now those who will be free to say that our friend simply had taken a few drops too many as was his custom. That may or may not be; as you like it so construe the narrative. Older residents of the section from which this mountain is visible are familiar with the story of a light appearing and disappearing at or near the top of a certain ridge at or near a certain time. The cause of such a light has yet to be explained, possibly by some of the readers of the ITEM.

Many will remember the gold fever of not so long ago as the time of this narrative when it was said that gold was found on one of the ridges of which our friend Tim claimed to see the goldsmiths at their work. No argument was sufficient to convince him that he was mistaken and that he had simply taken his accustomed nap on his way home and got on the wrong road. He always believed that he heard the hammering and saw the forgers. Do you?

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